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                    REAPPORTIONMENT PUBLIC HEARING
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          AUGUST 7, 2001 - 1:30 P.M.
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      CENTRAL FLORIDA COMMUNITY COLLEGE
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                WEBBER CENTER
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                OCALA, FLORIDA
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                 REPORTED BY:
19 KRISTEN L. BENTLEY, COURT REPORTER
20 Division of Administrative Hearings
21
               DeSoto Building
22
            1230 Apalachee Parkway
            Tallahassee, Florida
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	Page 2		Page 4
1	MEMBERS IN ATTENDANCE	1	PROCEEDINGS
2	SENATOR DANIEL WEBSTER	2	REPRESENTATIVE BYRD: Call the meeting to order. It's
3	SENATOR GINNY BROWN-WAITE	3	my pleasure to welcome all of you to the public hearing
4	SENATOR ANNA P. COWIN	4	today. Representatives and Senators are here to listen to
5	SENATOR DARYL L. JONES	5	the residents of this area and consider your input into
6	SENATOR JAMES E. KING	6	this very important process.
7	SENATOR RON KLEIN	7	Since these are joint hearings, we've divided our
8	SENATOR ROD SMITH	8	responsibilities throughout the many public hearings that
9	SENATOR DEBBIE WASSERMAN-SCHULTZ	9	we will hold across the state. It is my pleasure at this
10	REPRESENTATIVE JOHNNIE BYRD	10	time to introduce Senator Dan Webster, who is chairman of
11	REPRESENTATIVE MARIO DIAZ-BALART	11	the Senate Redistricting Committee. And for the purpose of
12	REPRESENTATIVE SANDY MURMAN	12 13	today's hearing, Chairman Webster will preside. You're
13	REPRESENTATIVE RANDY BALL REPRESENTATIVE BRUCE KYLE	13	recognized, Senator Webster.
14	REPRESENTATIVE DENNIS K. BAXLEY	15	SENATOR WEBSTER: Thank you, Chairman Byrd. It's my pleasure also to welcome you to this, the third of quite a
15 16	REPRESENTATIVE GUS MICHAEL BILIRAKIS	16	few hearings that will be carried on around the state
17	REPRESENTATIVE DOROTHY BENDROSS-MINDINGALL	17	throughout the fall and summer and fall. Let me first
18	REPRESENTATIVE FREDERICK C. BRUMMER	18	explain the procedure. Let me first see how the mike
19	REPRESENTATIVE JOYCE CUSACK	19	works.
20	REPRESENTATIVE PAULA BONO DOCKERY	20	Let me first explain the procedure we will use
21	REPRESENTATIVE TERRY L. FIELDS	21	throughout these public hearings. This is a public
22	REPRESENTATIVE HUGH H. GIBSON, III	22	hearing. And the sole and only purpose is to hear from the
23	REPRESENTATIVE RON L. GREENSTEIN	23	public on matters of redistricting. It's not a committee
24	REPRESENTATIVE EDWARD L. JENNINGS	24	meeting. We will not be taking legislative action in this
25	REPRESENTATIVE MITCH NEEDELMAN	25	or any subsequent public hearing.
	Daga 3		Page 5
1	Page 3	1	Page 5
1	REPRESENTATIVE PERRY C. MCGRIFF, JR.	1 2	Instead, this is a public forum where we have the
2	REPRESENTATIVE PERRY C. MCGRIFF, JR. REPRESENTATIVE JOE H. PICKENS	2	Instead, this is a public forum where we have the opportunity to receive citizen input about their electoral
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reapportionment and redistricting. Senator Scott.

job. We also are committed to -- that the process will be fair and open and inclusive. These public hearings represent a crucial first step in this process. We appreciate that we are doing the work of the people. We want to hear from you and help you participate in a meaningful way.

To encourage public participation, Senate President John McKay and House Speaker Tom Feeney, have scheduled numerous hearings around the state, at least 20, maybe more. All members of the Legislature's Redistricting Committee as well as local delegation members have been invited to participate in these public hearings.

These hearings are taped, they are available on the web after the meeting, they are available on-line during the meeting. The House and Senate have designed web sites as a tool for public input and will broadcast select hearings on Florida public television stations. The web addresses for the House and Senate Redistricting are available on the back table. There is a whole list of things that are available back there which link you up with our legislative web site along with the Census Bureau's web site.

Redistricting plans for the State, House and Senate will be passed in the form of a joint resolution which will not be subject to the Governor's veto. However, it will be

SENATOR SCOTT: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
 Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and members. As the chairman indicated, I'm special counsel for the Florida Senate in
 redistricting. I'm also here with Miguel DeGrandy, I saw him earlier, the House counsel --

SENATOR KING: This is not a good beginning.

SENATOR SCOTT: Did you touch this microphone, Senator

King?

SENATOR KING: I swear I didn't touch it.

(Laughter.)SENATOR SCOTT: Okay. Miguel DeGrandy is the lead

counsel for the House. And in accordance with our protocol, as the chairmen are switching sides, today is my turn to make a brief presentation to give the members but also especially the members of the public kind of an overview of some of the legal issues that we will be facing in reapportionment. This is not intended to give anything more than an introduction and, you know, we hope that it will be of some help.

As the chairman stated, the legal requirement for reapportionment falls to the Legislature in Florida. And because of the -- in the last ten years Florida has grown in population, we have two additional congressional districts, the districts -- can everybody hear me? We're

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reviewed by the Florida Supreme Court. The plan determining congressional districts will not be reviewed by the Florida Supreme Court, but will be subject to the approval or veto of the Governor.

I encourage everyone to carefully review the 2000 census. It is the essential building block on which Florida's redistricting plan will be built. The United States Census web site is available at the sign-in table.

We are here to listen and consider your voice. We encourage each member of the public to testify and to help us craft your Legislature district. We also encourage written submissions in addition to testimony during the public hearing. Everyone who wishes to speak must make sure that they fill out a speaker's card. That is the only way we will know who wishes to speak and after the hearing who actually spoke. Speaker's cards are also available at the sign-in table. In addition, because we want to hear as many people as possible, we must limit your comments to four minutes.

On behalf of Senate President John McKay, House Speaker Tom Feeney, and members of the Florida Legislature I look forward to working with you-all for this historic and important task. At this time I'll recognize Former State Senator Jim Scott who served in the previous reapportionment process and is the Senate lead counsel for growing from 23 to 25 congressional districts in Florida.

I hope all the subsequent speakers appreciate me being the guinea pig for the microphone. (Laughter.)

And as the chairman pointed out, congressional redistricting is a law which is subject to the Governor's veto, while reapportionment regarding the state House and Senate is a joint resolution that the Governor does not have a role in, however the Florida Supreme Court does have a role.

The session starts in January and ends in March. If the regular session ends without a redistricting plan, then the Governor is required to convene the Legislature in special session for not more than 30 days. If the special session ends without the adoption of a plan, then the Attorney General will petition the Florida Supreme Court and the Supreme Court will commence deliberations on a plan and would complete a plan in no more than 60 days.

If during the session, which everyone hopes is the case or the special session, reapportionment plans are adopted by the Legislature for the Legislature then they go to the Florida Supreme Court for review. And as we stated, the congressional plan goes to the Governor for his review.

If the Florida Supreme Court determines that the plan is not valid, then the Governor reconvenes the Legislature in an extraordinary session and they have 15 days, you have

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15 days to adopt a resolution.

In adopting a redistricting plan, the Legislature will be guided by several factors including the principal of one person and one vote, and the requirements of the Florida Constitution and the United States Constitution. With regard to one person, one vote, this principle was developed from a series of cases in the 1960s by the United States Supreme Court which -- what it really means is that each person's vote in Florida, no matter where they live, should count as much as every other person's vote.

These cases in the '60s came from several states where the Legislature was malapportioned, meaning that 50,000 people might be in one House district and as much as 200-or 250,000 in another and therefore they were not getting equal representation. And the Supreme Court throughout these districts -- and as bad as it might seem for doing this every ten years as far as time, I think in one year the Florida Legislature was in session for like nine consecutive months because every 30 days they had to do a new reapportionment plan because the courts kept throwing it out.

In Florida we search for equality for one person one vote and we do -- there can be some deviation, but with regard to congressional reapportionment, not much. In fact, some of the -- where the federal courts have drawn

Hendry, Hillsborough, and Monroe Counties. The vast majority of these preclearances, and that's what the Legislature has done and would intend to do, has been by the Attorney General's Office. And you submit this plan and then they have 60 days to act on it. So from the time the plan is completed, they have up to 60 days. Hopefully they wouldn't take that long, but they do have that long.

Even -- well, the purpose of their review in Florida and other covered jurisdictions is to bear the burden of demonstrating that the proposed voting change does not have the purpose and will not have the effect of denying or abridging the right to vote on account of race or color or membership in a language minority group.

In conclusion, members, and members of the public, the legal rules are somewhat complicated. This short presentation only really scratches the surface of some of the delicate legal issues, some of which are still being and have not been completely decided by the courts.

So, Mr. Chairman, and members, together with my House colleague Miguel DeGrandy, we're ready to provide you with any assistance we can in this hearing and throughout the process.

SENATOR WEBSTER: Thank you, Senator Scott. Now I'd like the record to recognize John Guthrie, who is the staff director dealing with redistricting to present

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these plans they have gone to within six people or 46 people, period, with like zero deviation. The courts have allowed up to 1 percent in some instances in congressional redistricting where the Legislature has done it.

With regard to Legislative reapportionment, you are permitted some larger deviation which could be as much as 10 percent, meaning that any district could be as much as 5 percent low or 5 percent high with a total deviation of 10 percent. But that's only under certain circumstances which sometimes gets complicated.

In Florida and everywhere we have the Voting Rights Act. Section 2 of the federal Voting Rights Act prohibits any practice or procedure, including certain redistricting practices, that impairs the ability of a minority community to elect candidates of choice on an equal basis with nonminority voters. Florida is also one of the states that is covered by Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act. Section 5 is the preclearance section, and what Section 5 requires is that where there are — in covered jurisdictions, prior to any change, which includes this redistricting plan, that it must be approved by either the Attorney General of the United States or the Federal District Court in the District of Columbia.

This process, as I said, is known as preclearance. In Florida, the covered jurisdictions include Collier, Hardee,

an overview of the population numbers.

You're recognized.

MR. GUTHRIE: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. For the record my name is John Guthrie. I'm with the staff of the Florida Senate.

(Off-the-record discussion.)

MR. GUTHRIE: Mr. Chairman, Chairman Byrd, members of the committee, what I would like to do for the next few minutes is to, in order to put this public hearing in Ocala into some perspective, is review some of the facts and figures from the 2000 census and their implication for redistricting in Florida.

The overriding thing that we need to be aware of in redistricting is that Florida is a rapidly growing state. Between 1990 and 2000 Florida's total population increased by more than 3 million people or 23.5 percent. The 1990 population was under 13 million. By 2000 we had grown to almost 16 million people in Florida. As a result, Florida's delegation in the United States House of Representatives will increase by two beginning in the -- with the elections in 2002. The new delegation will have 25 members of the U.S. House.

The other major observation about the census as it affects redistricting is that Florida's growth has not been uniform. Different areas experienced different rates of

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growth during the ten-year period. For example, Flagler County grew most rapidly during the last ten years, growing at a rate of 73.6 percent. Sumpter County grew by 68.9 percent, Collier County by 65.3 percent, and Wakulla County by 61 percent. Finally Osceola, the fifth most rapidly growing county in Florida, grew by 60.1 percent.

On the other end of the spectrum Monroe County, which grew most slowly among the Florida counties, increased at a rate of 2 percent. Pinellas County and Putnam County both grew at a rate of 8.2 percent. And Gadsden County grew at a rate of 9.7 percent. All other Florida counties grew at a rate of 10 percent or greater.

Let's bring it home to Marion County and look at what happened to the population here. Between 1990 and 2000 the population in Marion County increased by 33 percent to just over 200,000 people. That puts Marion County 16th among Florida's 67 counties in terms of its growth rate.

As Senator Scott was mentioning, it all begins with the United States census. And Article I of the United States Constitution provides that there will be a decennial census for the express purpose of equalizing populations or providing equal representation in the United States Congress. In Florida, Congressional, Senate and House districts will be adjusted based on the 2000 census and those new districts will take effect with the elections in

the change in population density that has occurred during the past ten years. And what you see is that the downtown areas of Gainesville, Ocala, and Palatka have not grown as quickly. The red colors indicate areas that have grown slower than the state average. And so the downtown areas of Ocala, Gainesville and Palatka have grown more slowly than the state average; whereas, the area southwest and southeast of Ocala, particularly the Villages in Sumpter County and some of the areas south and northwest of Gainesville, have grown very rapidly.

This graphic shows population growth relative to the state average. So instead of looking at density it looks at whether areas grew or lost population and gives you an idea of where population growth occurred both in urban and rural areas. Looking at the current districts in the central Florida region, we see that the three congressional districts that are in this region had differing growth rates as well. They all grew, but District 3 did not grow by enough population in order to keep up with the state average or what was required. As a result, District 3 is going to need to gain about 53,000 people in order to come to equal population.

On the other hand District 6, which includes most of Marion County, is presently 117,000 people -- has 117,000 too many people in order to be an ideal Congressional

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Districts that now have substantially too many people based on the 2000 census are going to have to become smaller or include less territory, and districts that are substantially underpopulated will have to gain territory in order to make up the difference or come up to enough population to equalize the rate of growth that has occurred throughout the state. The average district population in Florida for Congressional districts based on the 1990 census was 563,000 people. Based on the 2000 census, this will increase by 14 percent to over 639,000 people per Congressional district.

Likewise, based on the '90 census the average population per Senate district was 323,000 people. The average population per House district was 108,000 people. Based on the 2000 census these will both increase at the same rate as the overall growth of population in the state, 23.5 percent, to 400,000 and 103,000, respectively.

The chart that I've prepared here gives you a graphic to indicate the growth of Congressional, Senate and House constituencies during the ten-year decade. The green color indicates what the population was per district in the -after the 1990 census. The blue color indicates what the population will be after the 2000 census.

Looking at this local area again, this graphic shows

district. Congressional District 5 in Marion County and north and south is currently overpopulated by 50,000 people.

This map shows the over/under count of Senate districts in this region and you see a very similar pattern. Senate District 2, which includes parts of Gainesville or Alachua County, Putnam County and then north to Jacksonville, is underpopulated by about 69,000 people. The districts that include southeast Marion County, District 8 and District 11, are overpopulated by about 50,000 each. And the district in north Marion County is very close to equal population, just 1500 people below what the average district would be. And with the House

The graphics that I'm showing here are available on the Legislature's web site. So if members or people in the audience would like to look at these in greater detail later, please visit the House or the Senate web site to look for these and much other information that's available to you. And that's it for my presentation here, Mr. Chairman.

districts we see the same pattern.

SENATOR WEBSTER: Okay, thank you, Mr. Guthrie. The way we will proceed, we are here to hear from you. And each of you that want to speak have filled out a speaker's card. They have in the bottom, lower right corner a

Page 18 Page 20

number. I'm going to go right in order. I know some maybe swapped numbers, maybe they sold their number, I'm not sure. (Laughter.)

We'll start off and see how it all goes. So if you'll be aware of your number, then we can move as quickly as possible. We have here, if everyone took their four minutes, over two hours of testimony. So we'll start with

MR. HARRIS: I wasn't Number 1, but I purchased that position.

I'm Randy Harris. Do you need our address as well for the record?

SENATOR WEBSTER: I'd like your number.

MR. HARRIS: Number 29, I'm now Number 1. Mr. Mautner has been gracious enough to swap places with me. I'm a County Commissioner and I need to get back to a public meeting that's taking place right now so I'll be very brief.

I'll represent myself as a citizen and as a member of the Marion County Commission. I think most of us would agree that from our most complex to most basic level of government in the state of Florida and across the nation we are best represented when we are represented from within, and when our representation comes from among us. And I'm sure that you will spend countless hours working to assure

the like.
I'm Number 2 and Number

I'm Number 2 and Number 3 due to error in the rubber stamp and bona fide Number 2 at least. So I'll try not to take eight minutes and go ahead and try to -- It's my contention that Alachua County, being small enough to be simply a part of a Congressional district or state Senate district, and certainly no more than two state House districts, really should not be split up to any more districts than it particularly needs to be. Currently right now it consumes three -- parts of three state House and three state Senate districts.

This owing to our being a university town, we have an unusually active discourse in public affairs. Our county has a very monolithic, within reason as much as one can in public matters, ideas and notions on how things are done. And I honestly feel that to divide us in such a way that most of our vote gets split up along with neighboring communities is tantamount really to denying us the right to one person one vote in terms of us actually being able to elect somebody who represents us in Tallahassee or in Washington.

More importantly, in that there is a rule, as I understand it, in Florida's Legislature that bills affecting a single county only must have the support of all legislators in that county, all from the state House and

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that that takes place.

The county of Marion is blessed, we have very excellent legislative representation. And certainly we do not complain with the representation that we have, with one exception. And we all know our population has grown, and it is time for us to have more representation from within Marion County.

I'm going to read a statement quickly from the chairman of the Marion County Commission. This is by consensus that we sent this over today. The Marion County Board of Marion County Commissioners believes the division of Marion County into numerous legislative districts results in the diminishing of the ability to present issues common to all Marion County citizens to the Florida Legislature. Therefore, the Board desires that this be taken into account in future redistricting decisions.

And I will return the balance of my time,

18 Mr. Chairman, thank you.

SENATOR WEBSTER: Number 2, if you'll state your name, and if you represent someone, say that also.

MR. LIPSIO: My name is Vincent Lipsio, I'm just a private citizen of Alachua County. Although I've become involved in some political things locally, I have never aspired to hold office and never have. And speak really for myself and for friends who couldn't make it today and

Senate. This can be a problem when we have six people representing us when only three are really needed.

Recently in Alachua County we had a referendum, which was really only a straw poll because we would need the state Legislature to authorize us to have home rule whereby we would have stricter standards in the state on campaign finance contributions, and 68 percent voted in favor of having this happen.

However, because one state Senator and one state House Representative only had a few hundred people I believe within the county, little corners of the county, we needed their approval as well as that of the four people representing most of the county. And just as political haggling came out, this never became a bill even though it was very clearly the intent of the people of Alachua County to have this happen. And of course the county is not authorized to do this on its own behalf. State law does not provide for us to do that.

The real problem here is not only that we couldn't be heard, have our issue come up, will the people be heard, but also being a university town there are quite a number of students who, as you may realize, young people tend to vote far less than older people.

And there is very falling voting rates within this country. In fact, I believe of all democracies in the

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world we have the lowest participation. So I've been told, I haven't verified that figure. But certainly far lower than in Europe, Australia, whatnot.

And students look at this and say, Well 68 percent of the people voted for something, that's not even going to be considered, you know, it is giving cause for a great deal of cynicism among younger citizens, more educated citizens of our country. And I think it bodes poorly for the future of our republic to have our vote diluted in such a manner.

I also am seeing that -- you know --

SENATOR WEBSTER: Fifteen seconds.

MR. LIPSIO: -- I suppose I should wrap up by saving that I also see that there is a list of 15 organizations that have signed on here to a petition to keep things as compact as possible. And I think these organizations' views should be heard. I can't really continue with that.

SENATOR WEBSTER: Thank you. Number 3. MR. RICH: Good afternoon, Mr. Chairman, and committee. I'm Curtis A. Rich, Sr., from the city of Crystal River in Citrus County. And today I'm representing myself as a citizen of Citrus County. I was mayor of the city of Crystal River from 1991 through the year 2000. I have been familiar with Citrus County since the population was about 9,000 people. You know that we've grown a lot

very detrimental to Citrus County for the last couple of years. Things fall through the cracks when they are set up like this.

I would ask you to consider putting us into a district of Citrus County, the 200 corridor, Dunnellon, possibly Yankeetown and Inglis. This is something that I think we would have a group in common. So please consider that.

And as far as our senatorial district we're in fair shape I think there. There probably needs to be some speaking done, but I think we seem to be pleased with the representation districtwide and we have an excellent Representative there doing an excellent job for us.

So I'd respectfully ask you to consider these elements brought forth to you. Thank you very much for your time today.

SENATOR WEBSTER: Number 4.

MR. LINDEN: Mr. Chairman, and members of the committee, good afternoon. I'm Al Linden, a combat-wounded Vietnam veteran living in Gainesville, Florida. This region and particularly the Fifth Congressional District is

21 home to one of the largest communities of veterans across

22 the country. Our nation's veterans have always tried to

23 live up to the ideals and sacrifices and service. That's 24

why we cherish community leaders who have honored our

25 sacrifice and our service.

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since those days.

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So far as our Fifth Congressional District is concerned, we have a strong community interest among the people in our district, made up mostly of counties that are in the Nature Coast Chamber of Commerce. We are very heavy in ecotourism and fishing and we have a lot in common.

I think there is a strong, very strong bipartisan feeling in our area to keep our district, the Fifth District, as intact as possible where it is now. Maybe some tweaking, but it's not broke, it doesn't need a lot of

Like I say, we have a lot of bipartisan support. I keep my ear very close to what's going on in our area and we have excellent representation and we would like to keep the district as close to where it is now as possible.

As far as Citrus County is concerned, we have a split in our state senatorial district which is no reflection on any representation of this district. But because it's split and because of the spread nature of the district, we have not had the representation in Citrus County that we should have. We need to have Citrus County in one district, and we would operate much more efficiently that way, the Senators can operate more efficiently that way.

And I certainly hope you'll take that in consideration as far as taking us out of this split because it's been

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Congresswoman Karen Thurman is one such leader. Let me briefly describe three of the accomplishments in the area of veterans' affairs. First, she helped change the way the federal dollars come to the state and she has helped direct those funds to build clinics in four counties that do not have hospitals, veterans' hospitals. That is so the veterans can have access to health care in their own communities, they don't have to drive 100 miles or so.

Second, she has initiated and signed into -- it's a law that was signed into law last year to make the prescription drug benefit available to Medicare-eligible military retirees, which is much needed in our area.

And, third, she has helped to honor and respect those of us who are fortunate to wear the military uniform and to fight for our democracy. Her work has truly honored our bravery and the commitment of our armed forces, our veterans and their families.

These issues are enormously important to the people of our Fifth Congressional District. I ask that you not divide the community of interest of veterans across the Fifth District. And that will benefit greatly the current configuration of the district and the leadership that both Karen Thurman and other members of the Fifth Congressional District have brought. Thank you very much for your time.

SENATOR WEBSTER: Thank you for appearing. Number 4

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1 -- Number 5.

MR. BRADLEY: My name is Dick Bradley. I'm the president of the Nature Coast Republican Club in Crystal River, Citrus County. And one of the previous speakers talked about the same thing that I'm speaking of and that is that we feel strongly that Citrus County ought to have its own state Senator. And the present district is all out of shape and not conducive to reaching our Senator that easy.

So I just want to go on record for that, sir. Thank you.

12 SENATOR WEBSTER: Number 6.

at the White House from our building.

MS. MILLER: To the protocol that's been established, so to all of you, I am Lois B. Miller representing Florida Association of Women's Club -- Women's Club, Youth Clubs, Incorporated. And it is also known as FAWC. We are 93 years old, the oldest black organization in the state of Florida and we are a member of the oldest, one of the oldest and most active groups of black women in the country. And we, of course, do our work for everybody and that is the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs headquartered in Washington. We have a five-story, beautiful headquarters' building there that we dedicated last October. And it is a sight to behold. You can look

black girls. And we had seven colleges. I'm in the process of trying to duplicate one of those colleges on this site, I ask prayers on this.

So we want to let you know we're a legacy to deal with, we will be here, we're not going anywhere, and we don't have far to even go to rest. We're in between all these cemeteries.

Thank you. Just consider us because we're here and we're going to be there for you, we want you to be there for us.

SENATOR WEBSTER: All right. Number 7.

MR. FRANKLIN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. My name is Tom Franklin. I won't try to match that performance. I'm a businessman in Citrus County. You cannot see the White House or even the courthouse from my office. (Laughter.)

I'm sure that I speak for a consensus of business people in Citrus County that we would sincerely like to have one Senator represent us. I have no problem with either of the Senators that do represent us, but I know it would be easier for me and I think for everyone else there to identify with one Senator and one Representative in Tallahassee for all of our issues.

It's not meant as a political position, but really as a politically aware person dealing with government from time to time it is difficult sometimes to have to explain

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So I represent Florida and we have established our headquarters at 1150 Northwest Seventh Street here in good, old Ocala, which is my hometown. I'm a native, born here, traveled quite a bit all over the country, came back home, still traveling.

And we do have our headquarters at 1150 Northwest Seventh Street, here in Ocala. It's east of Martin Luther King. I think our Representative didn't know exactly where. We are hanging out with the funeral parlors. Just walk over. (Laughter.) We are adjacent to Chestnut Cemetery. He kept putting me near Cunningham, he's a good friend of ours incidentally. I had meetings in his funeral parlor for years before I had a place for meetings. (Laughter.)

But we do hold about 100 voting candidates in our pocket. We have three local clubs here in the Ocala district and one state auxillary, and we are very proud of that because all these ladies, I can assure you, are bona fide voters and we do take care of our, you know, obligations

So we are a vital force in the diversity that you have in this county and we stand to demand and hold our spot as being a force that you deal with, we hope. We will deal with you in the manner we always do. We operated the school for delinquent girls when there was no school for to a Senator that I live in your district although my office is in another district. I'd really like to see us uniform.

Our county over the last 100 years it's been in existence has really been divided much of that time on an east/west basis. Perhaps 50 years ago it would have made sense to have two different Senators represent us, but I assure you that is no longer the case. We have a unified chamber now, we have many of our charitable organizations and business organizations unified, and I think everyone in the county really feels that they are simply citizens of Citrus County. And I think it would do us all a lot of good to be represented by one Senator. Thank you.

SENATOR WEBSTER: Number 7 -- 8.

MR. POOLE: Coming together is a beginning, keeping together is progress, but working together is success. Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. I'm pleased to be with you and certainly the audience. Your presence is indicative of your concern and commitment to good government, and certainly it is a good practice of American democracy.

I'm Eugene A. Poole, President of the Florida Voters League, Incorporated. The Florida Voters League, Incorporated is a community-based, statewide, nonpartisan, nonprofit Florida corporation organization. Our mission is

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dedicated to the freedom, fundamental fairness, and due process provided for in Florida and the United States Constitution for all citizens.

Therefore, ladies and gentlemen, as you review and evaluate urban sprawl, growth and the concentration of residents or citizens throughout Florida, there are a few things I'd like to remind that you keep in order, or you keep in mind as you certainly go with the task of redistricting the great state of Florida.

Let me just apologize a little bit. One time I was extremely ambulatory until Representatives Baxley and Jennings broke both of my legs. (Laughter.) Consequently, it left me confined to a wheelchair, but, ladies and gentlemen, I'm pleased to be here.

This is a golden opportunity, this is a golden opportunity for us to certainly contribute to the democratic process. As you've heard from some of my predecessors, the speakers who preceded me made it very clear about what we need to do. I'm sure I will see most of you somewhere before these sessions or these hearings end. But let me just give you about seven different points, or eight for the most part. It is significant though that I'm Number 8 and I have eight things I want to share with you.

I have provided each of you, I hope, or the clerk or

Number 5, is there a state plan for redistricting? If not, will there be a public hearing afterwards? I'm a little bit disappointed that I've not seen that plan. If it exists, maybe I just have not seen it. Maybe I need to get a set of glasses and I may do that. But if there is not a plan, and I don't think I've seen one and I've been pretty doggone sharp on reviewing and listening and reading, but if there is not one, if there is going to be one I would simply ask, Will there, in fact, be an opportunity to deal with that problem.

Number 6, ensure that adequate notification of scheduled public hearings --

SENATOR WEBSTER: Your four minutes is up so you said eight?

MR. POOLE: Yes, sir.

SENATOR WEBSTER: Hurry up and do the eight.
 MR. POOLE: Thank you very kindly. Sorry for the

MR. POOLE: Thank you very kindly. Sorry for the delay, because I don't like disobedience and you've been -- I'm a good disciplinarian, but I'll comply.

Let me move on. Assure that adequate notification of scheduled public hearings are well advised or advertised for all citizens throughout Florida. Obviously that's a problem. And let me just suggest on that particular one, you have 20 scheduled hearings; 14 are at what I call times that are not conducive, good times. In other words, 10:00,

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the receptionist gave you a copy of our concerns from the Florida Voters League. Number one, the United States Constitution prohibits taxation without representation. I don't need to elaborate on that, you know exactly what that means.

Number 2, fairness must be the benchmark for all of your decisions, fairness. Believe me, that is going to be the key issue. And if you're not fair, it adversely affects all of our citizens, our future generations. Our children's children's children's children will be affected by your decision that you make today. That's five generations in case you missed the number.

Number 3, do not allow partisan politics to influence your decision. I can see a diverse group of politicians or lawmakers here, I'm impressed with that, but I will be super-impressed once you have given your final project.

Number 4, I strongly caution all of you not to dilute strict minority districts, better known as gerrymandering, in order to accommodate partisan -- it says advances, but I think advantage. You-all know what that means. You've heard some predecessors or my preceding speakers make it clear that you not dilute. And I'm sure, ladies and gentlemen, we would like to satisfy our partisan differences, but let's put away those biases now and work as one.

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9:00, that's absurd.
 Number 7, make

Number 7, make every effort to hold hearings where it's convenient and without the discomfort for the citizens. Example, public hearings. Make sure that they are available.

Number 8, allow all citizens who desire, to participate in the hearing.

Ladies and gentlemen, thank you very kindly. I am sorry that I ran over the four minutes. I thought it was five, but then sometimes I'm wrong. Again, God bless you, good luck, and I'll see you again.

SENATOR WEBSTER: Thank you. Number 9.

MR. HERSEY: Thank you very much. Thank you for allowing us to come and participate in this process. My name is Don Hersey, Election Supervisor, Putnam County, Florida. We were one of the counties that, as you noticed, had slow growth but we are hoping to do better in the future. We don't have any gates up, Senator Smith. We do appreciate your allowing us to be here.

I want to talk to you a little about this process. I've been fortunate to have been involved in this for, this is -- will be my second one. Actually, we've had two-and-a-half in Putnam County because of a court order that had us do three.

But the one thing that we've always heard is

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1 communities of interest. This is one thing that I wanted 2 to talk to you about. All of you are elected officials, 3 you understand the process. One thing that we have a 4 problem with in the elections business is allowing your 5 constituents to know what district they are in, who their 6

Representatives are, and that type of thing. It's very 7 important for you to remember when you're doing the

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8 redistricting process that you keep communities of interest 9 in mind.

> We are very fortunate in Putnam County to have excellent representation. I could not be happier with the representation we have. However, in Putnam County we have a dividing line that would be very simple if we used the St. Johns River. I've talked to Senator King, I've talked to Senator Smith about this. We don't mind having more of you guys represent us, but we would like for you to use boundaries that are easy for us to explain to the voters and show them exactly who their Representatives are.

I have one of our precinct maps, I want to take just a second to show you how we are split now in Putnam County, if I could get some help. If you'll look at this map just briefly, the green line is Congressional Districts 3 and 6, the blue line is Senate District 2 that goes right down the middle of Putnam County. Senate 5 is on each side of that line and 2 just splits Putnam County.

1 funding for schools, the horse park, water policy, work 2 comp insurance, and beautiful Rodman Reservoir. 3

(Laughter.)

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I would like to think these issues are important to those Representatives. Therefore, I would ask that during the reapportionment process the Marion County delegation is reduced and the number of Representatives will have more accountability to the Marion County citizens. Ideally, our delegation could be cut in half to no more than four Representatives and two Senators. Then the voters in Marion County would be very important to all who offer to represent us. Thank you for your time.

SENATOR WEBSTER: Thank you for appearing. Number 11. MS. MERRELL: Good afternoon, Mr. Chairman, and distinguished members of the committee. Let me first explain myself to Senator King why I'm over in Marion County instead of in Duval and Volusia where I reside. I'm Linda Merrell and I live at 599 John Richardson over in Ormond Beach but also am moving to Flagler, the fastest growing county, and have some concerns. As you see, that we are on the boundaries of Marion County. So to my extended neighbors and family that I don't know yet, we're coming closer and closer together as we increase in our population and our district.

Page 35

I'd like for you to consider when -- since District 2 runs through the city of Palatka, some of the city residents are in, some are out, and this always creates a problem for us. If you are campaigning in this area, some of you are, you realize the problem that you would have contacting your constituents. And this is very important

I do appreciate your time and I thank you for allowing me to be here.

SENATOR WEBSTER: Thank you. Number 10. MR. CRAFT: Good afternoon, Mr. Chairman, greetings to the committee, staff. Thank you for coming to Marion County to listen to the citizens.

My name is David Craft, I'm speaking as president of the Marion County Builders Association that has 350 member firms that employ over 2500 people. I will be speaking concerning the State and House/Senate districts. Each year I travel to Tallahassee with members of our association during the session to meet with our Marion County delegation. Although each of our Representatives and Senators take the time to meet with us, often I feel that to some it's a courtesy only and that our concerns are not necessarily their concerns.

Marion County has issues that other counties may not have. Among these are smart growth management, including

Page 37 first meeting in Tallahassee we passed out a fairness statement document from the People's Advocacy Center in

3 Tallahassee, which I'm a part of. And Mr. Poole and 4 Mr. Lipsio both ran out of time, and they were referencing

I'd like to point out a couple of things. At your

5 the fairness document. And I think some of you have it, 6 but if I could provide this to staff for those of you that 7 were not in Tallahassee. Thank you, Mr. Guthrie, I

8 appreciate that very much. 9

I just won't belabor it, but clearly, Mr. Chairman, you have done everything to make the hearings much more accessible. And we appreciate that and respect that interest. But I think there are a couple of items that were brought up in Jacksonville last night that I would like to address.

Clearly last night we heard and hear again from the constituents that you must respect the communities of interest and not subdivide those political communities like cities and counties. And I think we're hearing that same message of fairness.

But last evening when Representative Cusack, who I'm fortunately in her district as well, talked about adopting standards and criteria, Mr. Chairman, the notion of listening and gathering that information I think is very, very noble first, and then perhaps to set the standards and criteria, but there are some standards I think if you look

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at this document and hear from the League of Women Voters that you could in fact put out there guidelines to assure the public that you are going to at least try to achieve the highest of fairness that we know.

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And, yes, I do believe fairness is the underlying principle of which you are operating on. But I invite you to look at those principles and consider them.

The second thing was the access to the maps that we all are going to have access to if we are fortunate enough to be on-line and have computers. But if you could consider having those public hearings, for those that don't have the privilege of working in Tallahassee as we do and traveling the state, in at least some of the regions because it seems like that would be the last chapter that would then be unwritten for the public.

Because not everybody is going to be able to come up and leave their jobs and travel there. Those of us that work all over the state -- and, by the way, if you decide to go to the beach to cool off, we're only two blocks from the ocean, right on 40, it's a direct line. But I tell you, the way to travel to St. Pete and Tampa is 40 because it's the back road from east Volusia to get there.

But I do think it will be terribly difficult. We are like all five New England states crammed into one state and now we're the fastest growing state. Let's try to write

Republican party in this county.

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When reapportionment came, Randy Mackey (phonetic) was in charge of House reapportionment. He called me in and said, I've got good news and bad news for you, George. The good news is we like you and we don't think we can beat you, so we're going to pack all the Republicans as best we can into your seat and we're going to take Marion County and spoke it off like a wheel with the rest of the counties coming in. And that is how the Florida House was drawn.

I will say being the chairman for the last six to eight years it's truly a fine line to walk. And I believe that particularly for people like our Senators, both of our senators, and our eight Representatives that we truly appreciate what you-all have done for us when we call upon you. And this county I think would still like to have a number of you-all come into this seat but have a -- come every now and then, but don't wear out your welcome. We would like to have you-all attached to us, but at the same time would like to have two Senators or two Representatives that could be elected out of this district.

So I would ask that you look at this to draw where there is the ability for Marion to elect two senators.

Representative Jennings, having said that, minority access seats works very good, the communities of interest. Between the black community in Marion and Alachua I think

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the last chapter for redistricting in a very open process by having regional meetings instead of imposing travel to working people in the state of Florida.

Good luck, and I'm looking forward to seeing maybe my Senate district expanding even more. Thank you very much.

SENATOR WEBSTER: Number 12.

MR. ALBRIGHT: Did everybody have barbeque for lunch? SENATOR WEBSTER: You're recognized for two minutes. (Laughter.)

MR. ALBRIGHT: Thank you. I'm George Albright, I'm a citizen of Marion County, the only one in here without an agenda. (Laughter.)

I honestly miss all of you-all and I really mean that with all my heart. I do not miss the special interests, but I do miss the members.

Mr. Chairman, I kind of feel like there are some things I should share. Some of it is partisan, but I was there 12, 15 years ago and because of me some of what was done to this county I think needs to be put on the record.

I ran in '86 against Mr. Mefford (phonetic), a very popular, very nice, very good state Representative and got 47 percent of the vote in a 33 percent district. He retired, I got 52 percent in a 37 percent district. As you-all recall of course the Democratic party ran both houses at that point and they saw the growth of the

are served very well and I would say I believe by keeping that House seat intact. By the time you do that, you basically have taken the black access seat, you've taken what's left, there is not much room for anything other than two House seats here.

Mr. Chairman, I also feel, to not be remiss, that it is a partisan process. You were there, I was there. You're too gentle to say it, I guess I'm not, but it's always going to be a partisan process. I think with the Voting Rights Act, with the minority access seats, to continue with the census of the growing minority populations in this state, once those Voting Rights Acts are satisfied there is really not going to be that much left to fight over. But a good amount of it will be from basically Orlando through this corridor.

So I have to give you -- ask you to have great wisdom in what you do. I also want to say that our Senate -- back to the Senate side, we have nobody from Marion County. As a result Ocala was basically cut like this and that's kind of how it is now.

We would like to continue to have our great Senator Anna Cowin involved. Isn't that what you told me to say this morning? (Laughter.) We talked on the cell phone and that's what she asked me to say.

We would like to have Marion and Lake very much kept

Page 42 Page 44

together so that those two counties can share the same
 Senator. We have a lot of the same communities of
 interest. The river systems run through here on the way to
 beautiful Rodman Reservoir. And we very much would like to
 have these two counties together.

Thank you very much. I can see I've worn out my welcome. (Laughter.)

SENATOR WEBSTER: Number 13.

Congressional District.

MS. GRANT: Good afternoon, Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen. I'm Jean Grant. I'm an elderly citizen from Citrus County, and I tell you I'm elderly in case you can't see it.

As you are well aware, one of Florida's primary public policy challenges is how best to meet the needs of the growing senior population. This is especially important in the Fifth Congressional District where we have a large population of senior citizens. They are more spread out then say South Florida, but it makes it an even greater challenge just to service the needs.

As a member of the board of directors of the area Agency on Aging, I know firsthand about this challenge. Through our efforts and in coordination with our elected Representatives, we've been able to service the large aging community in Citrus, Alachua, Levy, Hernando, Marion and Columbia Counties. All but one of these counties is

century here for the business community.

Before I begin my quick presentation, a retired businessman, Mr. Harold Goldforth, asked that I submit to the record an editorial received in today's paper. And as the good servant and leader that I am, I bring that to the committee, and I'll present it right after my presentation.

On behalf of the chamber, we welcome you here to the great area of Marion County, and I want to very quickly talk about some of what's going on. We have a community that's somewhat like an apple pie in north central Florida, and there's no other way to describe it. It is found in the heart of Florida, it's the apple of everyone's eye, I think, north central Florida for economic reasons.

However, we're finding that the Marion County area is being divided up and sliced into pieces. So our pie is shared by many of our great delegates and Representatives. And let me tell you this, and I reiterate what Commissioner Harris said at the very beginning, we have some great Representatives in Tallahassee and we value them, we work with them and we think we are doing a lot of successful things together.

But our little pie, Marion County, is being shared by many of our Representatives. And we have a recommendation regarding this pie that we have. Inasmuch as Marion County has, and I think for the audience to understand, we have

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currently represented by Congresswoman Karen Thurman.

This regional effort to provide services to seniors has been greatly enhanced by the fact that all share the same Congressional district. The senior population in this region has benefitted from having one member of Congress who is able to address all its needs across these six counties. Congressman Thurman's seat on the Ways and Means Committee, and her advocacy for health care for seniors has helped us obtain critical resources for this effort. Simply put, we would not be able to provide these services were it not for the configuration of the Fifth

Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the tens upon tens of thousands of seniors in this district, and the people who provide care and services for them, I ask that you preserve our community of interest and preserve our district and do not alter the district lines in any way that would force us to diminish our commitment to the aging population. I thank you, and left some copies.

thank you, and left some copies.

SENATOR WEBSTER: Thank you. Number 14.

MR. MALONE: Good afternoon. I'm Mike Malone. I'm with the Ocala-Marion County Chamber of Commerce here in north central Florida. We represent about 1500 businesses here in the area. We expect we are the second oldest chamber in the state of Florida, operating well over a

got four Senators and eight Representatives. We have twelve Representatives in Tallahassee all carrying a little piece of the pie of Marion with them. And we very much appreciate the efforts they have had.

But we would like to see this recommendation -- as part of the recommendation we would like to see a reduction in the number of Representatives we have in Tallahassee. And we say this not lightly but rather we want each of our Representatives to have a larger portion of their constituents to come from Marion County. No one serves more than one master. And many of our great Representatives we have have so many constituents in so many different counties, they oftentimes say, how do we react, they ask themselves, how do we react for our constituents.

So if we could have more of our constituents in our representatives' hands I think our Representatives would feel a stronger relationship to the issues they must confront. So the Chamber of Commerce recommends that to you on behalf of the Marion County community, that we have more constituents in our representatives' districts and therefore that would cause a reduction in the number of Representatives.

Furthermore, we would like to have a consideration in Marion County to have its own state Senator. And we are

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approaching that magical number. The numbers that were presented at the onset of the presentation are the numbers we have to work with. We all in the audience often feel that we don't agree with all those numbers, but those are the numbers we are dealing with. But we are approaching that number that was so outlined.

So in conclusion I simply want to expect -- to share with you the feelings of the Marion County business community that we can have a strong partnership with the citizens and government, and that we will continue to be the apple pie of north central Florida, but we want to share a larger slice of our apple pie with our delegates that we have.

So on behalf of the business community, thank you, welcome to Marion County, and we look forward to working with you in this next session. And Marion County will continue to bring its sausage to Marion County Days. And we look forward to having everybody there for lunch this year. Thank you.

SENATOR WEBSTER: Number 15.

MR. RECTOR: Good afternoon, Mr. Chairman, members of the committee. My name is Steve Rector and I'm chief operating officer of North Florida Regional Medical Center in Gainesville. Briner Robinson, our CEO, was

unfortunately called out of town on business and asked me

evaporate. Please do not radically alter the district, particularly if it is just to meet some political objective. This process is too important and nothing less than our community is at stake. Thank you.

SENATOR WEBSTER: Thank you. Number 16.

MS. CINO: Cynthia Cino, I live in Homosassa in Citrus County. First of all, I'd like to thank you for coming. It is a shame that this wasn't held in Citrus County. I'd like to applaud the members of the audience that took time from their schedules to come. I'm here to represent the people that couldn't come. I'm here on behalf of the frail, elderly in my county. I'm here for the blue-collar worker, the person who fixes your car, and cuts your grass, and bags your groceries. The time of this meeting was inappropriate for those people to be able to attend this meeting.

As you can see, I brought my five-year-old granddaughter with me. Her parents are working. Children have no political party. And I heard a few people speak of the truth of the matter and that is, to the victor goes the spoils.

I would hope that your panel does the right thing for people who have no political party, like the children in my district, my county, my town. Sixty-seven percent of the children in the elementary school in Homosassa qualify for

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to come here in his stead.

Health care is the single largest industry in Alachua County and it is vitally important to the success of Alachua County and the area of Gainesville. We have worked hand in glove with our elected Representatives to build the kind of health care system the people of this region deserve. Without the support from our Congress and from our state and local governmental entities for these efforts, we would be unable to satisfy the needs of our citizens. For that reason we have a keen interest in how we change the political borders of this state.

The people of this region have greatly benefitted from the current configuration of the Fifth Congressional District. It is that district that sent Congresswoman Karen Thurman to Washington to advocate on our behalf. Her seat on the powerful Ways and Means Committee has helped bring home much needed support and resources for our health care system. And her advocacy has been integral to the economy of Gainesville and Alachua County. We cannot afford a beginner in Congress. We want Congresswoman Thurman to be able to return to Washington and fight for her district.

And so my message is simple. If you chop us all up, chop us up in a way that you separate us from our legislators, much of the progress we have made will

free or reduced lunch. I hope when you set your criteria and your standards that you take into account things other than just numbers. Think about the people who don't vote because they are too young to vote.

On the way over I promised my granddaughter that she would be able to see horses. You know what, she didn't see one, not one. My parents moved me here in 1963 as a child when there were 8,000 people in Citrus County. And I think I can say I feel like a winner that we didn't make the top five in growth.

I would like to see Florida remain the way it should be. I understand people come, this is America. My grandparents immigrated here from other countries. My parents, I should say. I'm first generation United States. But the point is that too many people say that children are our future. That's not true. We are their future.

I'd like some rural areas in Citrus County and in Marion County and all around us to remain. I want the environment protected.

And I'd like to see public comment allowed after the plan is made. It's kind of hard to talk about something that you don't know how it's going to happen.

My parents and -- my dad was born in Ireland, my mother was born in Denmark. They raised us to believe that in America you can trust the government to do the right

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thing. Please do the right thing for the children, for the poor, for the working people, and the elderly. Thank you.

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SENATOR WEBSTER: Thank you. Number 17.

MS. GILL: Good afternoon. I'm Number 17, my name is Susan Gill, I'm the Citrus County Supervisor of Elections. As supervisor of elections for Citrus County, I'd just like

to tell you what I hear our citizens say all the time and that is that they would like one senatorial district for

8 9 Citrus County. I'm sure you're going to hear that several

times today. Although we have had good relationships with

11 both our Senators, from a political standpoint they would 12

like representation by one Senator as we have with our

Congressional and with our House of Representatives.

From a supervisor's standpoint I would just like to say this, if you do have to split Citrus County in any way, if you would please take into consideration some of our

very large subdivisions which have the potential of being split down the middle because they do go by major highways

19 like Citrus Springs, Citrus Hills, Sugar Mill Woods. This 20 would be disastrous if they got divided.

21 So I thank you very much for your attention.

22 SENATOR WEBSTER: Number 18.

23 MR. LOVE: My name is Sam Love. Where I stood in the

24 early '20s was a huge forest. I was a barefooted kid

25 herding range cattle and range hogs from my family farm.

would think seriously about it. There has been a book written by a lady who is not one of my favorite people and I think it was "you have to have a village" or something like that. Her husband is not one of my favorite people either. (Laughter.)

Here's what we must have in Marion County. When I left University of Florida and went to Tallahassee as a lobbyist, and from there on to the U.S. House and Senate, as I served in those capacities for a period of over 30 years, I spent less than two days in Tallahassee this year, the least amount of time I have spent there most of my adult life.

I understand those political systems very, very well. And it is skewed and it needs to be fixed. There's two of the worst case scenarios, and I stand right in the middle of one of them, two -- well one now since the Court made a ruling that the district ran from the west of Orlando to Tallahassee or Jacksonville and to Palatka. What a travesty, what a travesty.

We are sitting here today with 12 people claiming to represent us. How can the guy on the Georgia line ever be effective here? It just can't happen. And instead of having 12 people that we look forward to dealing with and we have a lot of confidence in, and I know most of you, but what we need is a community. And the only way we are going

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Right now as I look at this rather auspicious gathering I sort of wish I was standing out there in that forest today. However, the forest did give away to other things, not all

I'm one of four generations of Sam Loves in this county. And if my father and mother were here today and think about how we started and how that when the city of Ocala passed a law that livestock could not run at large in the city without getting put in the pound, we put up with that a while and then the County came in, they set up a 5-mile fence all around the city of Ocala. So we had to keep moving, like the people out west, to new territory. But we stayed in Marion County, and I'm glad of that.

Let me just say this. Congressman King and -- Senator King -- Senator Smith, I know you can swim Paynes Prairie -- Senator King and our friends from up over the Georgia line, I don't blame you a bit if you never came to Ocala. If you had to drive I-75 or if you had to drive from Jacksonville -- I drove to Jacksonville last week. I said, I hope I never have to come back to Jacksonville. I wouldn't blame you a bit.

Senator Cowin, you know the back road from Lake and Marion where the drunks and the people out driving might see us. (Laughter.) So you can get here.

But here is the problem we have here, and I wish you

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to have it is when we get more people here to help finish -- you know, stand off these alligators and snakes.

3 When you go back to redistricting --

> SENATOR WEBSTER: Your four minutes is up. Wrap it up.

MR. LOVE: Please give us more people in a closer area. That's what we need, sir. Thank you.

SENATOR WEBSTER: Number 19.

MR. SCHER: Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. I'm just delighted to be here. My name is Richard Scher. I'm professor of political science at the University of Florida and I not only have some very dear friends on this committee and in the room but two of my former students are on this committee as well which makes me extremely proud. I'm very delighted with that.

I do some work, quite a bit of work on redistricting and writing and research and have served as an expert witness. And I really am here with two requests. I submitted a document to you, and I'll leave some more copies. So I'll just be very, very brief.

The two requests are, first of all, if at all possible, in fact, I'd like to insist on it, keep Alachua County in Congresswoman Thurman's district. And secondly, keep Alachua County intact as you redraw the lines.

With respect to the first point, Alachua County has

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really been tremendously benefitted, I think, by
Congresswoman Thurman. She's a tremendous advocate not
just for the University of Florida but really for all the
interest throughout her entire district. And I think you
can see from the electoral results that she's well regarded
by Republicans, Democrats, and Independents alike. And I
think I can speak for at least a majority that her future

district will include Alachua County.

Secondly, with respect to keeping Alachua County intact, let me particularly try to make a point based on what the courts and scholars, and so forth, call political fairness which is that the County not be chopped up or torn apart for four reasons. And they're all based on legal standards.

First of all, respect for existing political boundaries and jurisdictions. This is actually a very old standard but it was rearticulated in 1995 in the case of Miller versus Johnson that political boundaries should be respected wherever possible. And counties are arguably the preeminent political jurisdiction in Florida and wherever possible those lines should be respected.

Secondly, respect for communities of interest. At least in the case of Alachua County, the University of Florida is an engine, an enormous engine that has an extraordinary impact on the economic and social life of not

political process. Partisanship cannot be taken out of it
and I don't think it should be taken out of it. Yet as
everybody knows, there's a tendency for the majority party
to want to squeeze the minority party. But it's a
reasonable inference from the U.S. Supreme Court decision
in Davis v. Vanderban (phonetic), 1986, that one party
cannot simply gerrymander another out of existence.

8 And in the 1980's redistricting --

SENATOR WEBSTER: Your four minutes is up. Please wrap up.

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MR. SCHER: There was a gentleman's agreement to respect areas of strength and I would hope each of the parties would recognize that and especially in Alachua County. Thank you all very much and good afternoon.

SENATOR WEBSTER: Number 20.

MS. BARDON: Good afternoon, Mr. Chairman, and distinguished ladies and gentlemen of the committee. I want to thank you for the opportunity to be here, although I wish I had that opportunity in Gainesville. I understand you have fewer meetings of this committee at this time than you did ten years ago. I'm very proud that you have had the opportunity to hear Professor Scher who represents the interests so well of Alachua County and of the Congressional district. So I'm really reiterating some of the major points he made.

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just Alachua County but really surrounding areas as well.
 It really forms the hub of the community of interest in

3 north central Florida. Again, in Miller versus Johnson,

the U.S. Supreme Court stated that wherever possible

communities of interest should be protected in redrawing
 Congressional districts and I hope you'll give that some

Congressional districts and I hope you'll give that some consideration.

Thirdly, narrowly tailor the district boundaries as they are redrawn. This standard, of course, has been implemented because of Miller versus Johnson and also Shaw v. Reno with respect to racial issues. But it's also true on the basis of redrawing lines for other reasons as well. That is to say they should be narrowly tailored to do only the minimum necessary to satisfy the requirements of equal population, maintaining continuity and compactness, respecting political boundaries, and protecting communities of interest.

In the past courts have held that citizens have a right to expect some continuity in the nature of their districts with respect to who they are associated with, what areas they are next to and indeed joined with. Wholesale change really for the sake of change or to satisfy partisan pressures is not desirable.

And finally, partisan fairness. I think we've all recognized that redistricting is first, last, and always a

I'm also here to speak on behalf of some important women's groups in Alachua County, the League of Women Voters and Women for Wise Growth. We are very concerned about keeping the integrity of Alachua County, and of course the Congressional district and the valuable impact that Congresswoman Thurman has for us.

Please don't split our county. And if possible try to arrange to have your meetings when more people can attend. These are not convenient times and I think there ought to be more locations. Again, thank you for this opportunity. SENATOR WEBSTER: Thank you. Number 21.

MR. FLOYD: Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. My name is Chuck Floyd, and I am chairman of the Democratic

14 Executive Committee from Alachua County.

Until today I wasn't sure many of you knew where Alachua County was. But it is -- the county seat is Gainesville, home of the University of Florida. And we don't understand why we couldn't have a hearing there, but I'm told by Senator Smith there may be some changes made. There have been complaints made about the time this was held because it is inconvenient for working people. And I

held because it is inconvenient for working people. And I hope that you'll give that consideration next time.

hope that you'll give that consideration next time.
 Many of the things that I was going to say have
 already been said and I won't be redundant. I would have

to say Mr. Lipsio in the beginning gave you some

Page 58 Page 60

interesting points about Alachua County, I'm sure you have a record that you can read that. Dr. Scher's points are right on the mark so I need not say any more regarding that.

In terms of what I could say, Mr. Bardon pointed this out, some years ago you had more hearings than this when you had less population.

And then what about the fact that you are having these hearings before a plan is on the table? I don't understand that. How is the public supposed to react to or comment on a plan that does not exist? If this committee is serious about input, what would -- hold hearings before and after the majority's plan is introduced.

And, finally, the same thing that so many other people have said to you, Alachua County is an entity. We want it kept together. And I hope that you will do that, and thank you very much for your time.

SENATOR WEBSTER: Thank you. Number 22.

MS. BROWN: Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. I thank you for coming to Marion County and letting us participate in self-government outside the ballot box. I am Dee Brown, the Supervisor of Elections for Marion County, and I'm proud to have you here.

I have been through reapportionment two previous times, 1982 and 1992. And I'm really looking forward to

tell the total story. The figures that we send to Tallahassee do not tell the total story. I hope you will allow my staff and I to work with you and have some input and maybe let you know where some of our neighborhood boundaries are and maybe we can work on this issue. I think it would be beneficial to all of us.

The other issue that I want to bring up is I hope you-all will put in place some standards, some objective standards that apply from the west border to Key West and apply likewise across our state. And most assuredly then we are all on fair and equitable grounds.

And I think that these standards need to be published and let the public know where they stand. Let the citizens know what we are dealing with in Marion County. And I know that you-all will be fair and equitable.

Again, I thank you for your time, I thank you for the input that you receive from officers such as myself, and I look forward to working with you and your staff in the future. Thank you for your time today.

SENATOR WEBSTER: Thank you. Number 23.

21 MR. CUNNINGHAM: Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen.

My name is Kevin Cunningham and I'm a Realtor in Citrus

County. I'm here representing the Realtors Association of
 Citrus County.

24 Citrus County.25 Citrus County

Citrus County is a coastal county, one of four

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reapportionment in 2002 because I know you're going to help me out of some of my split precincts.

I do have two concerns and one is our split precincts. I hope that you will give great concern to not splitting communities of common interest, whether it is a subdivision, a town, a city, or a neighborhood.

I have several areas in my county that my constituents in this area will recognize as I mention them to you and they will tell you these are not large communities, but they are good people and neighbors need to be voting on the same ballot; Kendrick, Cammer, Pedro, Anthony, Sparr, Marion Oaks, Belleview and Dunnellon. They all have two Representatives. This is a copy of the map from the town of Anthony after the '92 reapportionment. Do you see the different color coding? That's a split community. We also have Ocklawaha, which is down by beautiful Lake Weir that has two Senate districts.

And then we have a beautiful area in the northwest part of the county out Highway 27 that we know fondly as Blichton Fellowship. It is Precinct 30 and this is what Precinct 30 looks like. Precinct 30 has two Congressmen, two Senators and two Representatives. So we are quite split.

I have worked with your staff, Mr. Guthrie, over the years and I'm working with Jay O'Callahan. The maps do not

counties that make up the community we call the Nature Coast of Florida. Because of our shifting and growing population, there is probably nothing more critical to the future of this state than the reshaping of Florida's political boundaries every ten years.

There is an intricate dance that our legislators go through. And it is usually carefully choreographed to protect the party in power and its incumbents, no matter what party that is. But in the process what is produced is a system of self-interest, a system that is all too often out of sync with the needs and concerns of the public.

We believe strongly in an end to that past, where partisanship and gerrymandering has categorized the establishment of our legislative boundaries. What we need today are legislators to agree that any redistricting plan must first represent our communities of interest.

Communities of interest are where certain communities share certain concerns and characteristics much like our Nature Coast. We believe it is in Florida's best interest that these communities be placed in the same districts so that we can enjoy and advertise to our lawmakers concerns of mutual interest to our communities.

I believe just about every voter in this room would agree that our current system of redistricting is archaic and all too often produces an unbalanced representation for

Page 62 Page 64 1 all Floridians. We would applaud any effort aimed at the 1 and I live in The Villages in Sumter County. I'm retired 2 creation of districts free of partisan politics that 2 and for the last three years have lived in this beautiful 3 3 recognizes the coherent necessity for coherent districts retirement village. I'm vice president of The Village Home 4 that truly reflects the electorate to be represented. 4 Owners' Association which has 7,000 members and represents

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SENATOR WEBSTER: Thank you. Number 24. 6 At present we vote for one state Representative, one 7 MR. MULLIGAN: Good afternoon, Chairman, and committee state Senator and we are in one U.S. Congressional 8 members. My name is Jerry Mulligan and I'm here today as District. We encourage you not to divide our community and 9 the president of the Citrus County Chamber of Commerce. to allow us to continue to function as a community of I'm here on behalf of 820 business members of the Chamber 10 interest. Thank you very much. of Commerce. We appreciate the committee extending us the 11 12 opportunity to address the issues. I know you've heard

In doing your work, the Chamber of Commerce asks that when you redraw new Senate, House and Congressional lines that you place the 120,000 residents of Citrus County in the same districts. During the last reapportionment process our county Senate district was divided. On the east side of the county, voters were included in District 11 that was drawn around Lake County but includes portions

much of the same, but we're going to repeat it anyway.

20 21 of Citrus, Marion, Sumpter and Seminole Counties. 22 On the west side of Citrus County we were included in 23 District 4, possibly the ugliest Senate district ever 24 created in the state of Florida. This district, as you 25 know, includes portions of 18 separate counties in Florida

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Thank you for your time.

SENATOR WEBSTER: Thank you very much. Number 26. MR. FRANCES: Good afternoon. I'm Mike Frances, I'm also from The Villages. I'm on the Lake County side. I'm also a commissioner in the town of Lady Lake. I just want to emphasize that we are happy, we don't have a lot of problems with the way we are organized right now. And because we are in three separate counties, we want to ask you to let us stay exactly as we are. Just be aware that we are in three counties, but there are 28,000 of us. We'd like to remain with, as Don said before me, one state Senator, one state Rep and one Congressman. Thanks very SENATOR WEBSTER: Number 27.

the interests of 28,000 residents in that community.

MR. CHAMPION: Mr. Chairman, fellow members, my name is James C. Champion. I live in Marion County. Thank you

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stretching from Citrus County all the way to the Atlantic Ocean above Jacksonville.

Not to be disrespectful to either of our Senators, but it is extremely difficult for them to remain in touch with the important issues in our community. There is just too much geography and too many conflicting needs for a Senator to keep track of. There are some clear examples in the district where our Senators have had way too much on their plates and have been unable to think through local priorities. While we have empathy for our elected officials, we are disappointed in the process that creates barriers to fair representation in Tallahassee.

The rural counties in Florida, and we still consider ourselves one, are already at a disadvantage. When you divide a smaller county into two or more Senate or House districts, you further marginalize the input that the voters in those counties have.

The Citrus County Chamber of Commerce asks that during this year's reapportionment process that you respect county line boundaries in the smaller counties in Florida. In our view, it's the only way that we can show up on the radar screen of our elected officials.

We thank you for your time.

24 SENATOR WEBSTER: Thank you. Number 25.

MR. BURGESS: Good afternoon. My name is Don Burgess

for the opportunity of appearing before you. I will not be redundant in saying what has mostly been said before; however, I have to do something of that nature.

We have 12 people here representing our county. It's impossible. The road maps are used. Apparently they can't read them or don't have road maps to get down here to see what they are missing. So therefore let's throw that system -- let's forget it. Let's talk and deal with individual voters. Let's give us Marion County. Give us our own state Senators and give us our own Representatives.

And we will show you, not only the state, but we will show the country what we can do, not the mess we had in the prior years. Thank you.

SENATOR WEBSTER: Number 28.

MS. BEARD: Good afternoon. I'm Eddye Beard, I live in Ocala, Marion County. I work in Gainesville, Alachua County. I represent the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees, AFSCME.

I want to thank the committee for holding this hearing, but I think by having this hearing in the middle of the day it is kind of difficult for people that perhaps need to be here and voice their opinions to be here. I'm on vacation and I took vacation time to come when I probably could have been in St. Pete with my grandchildren. Nevertheless, I'm happy to be here.

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I would ask that in the future you do everything in your power to make sure that this is an open and accessible process and that you make all information easily available to the public no matter where they live. And putting information on the web site is an excellent idea.

As far as redistricting in this area I think it's important to see your communities of interest grouped together. And the Fifth Congressional District, I think the current makeup of this district succeeds in keeping these communities together, and I would ask that you not alter it

I have heard of plans to alter this district by cutting up the northern parts of the district and substituting southern ones. I do not believe that this would serve the interests of the citizens of the Fifth District. As currently drawn, the communities are very similar and can be best represented by being kept together.

Thank you for the chance to speak here today. And as someone before me said, if it's not broke, don't fix it. Thank you.

SENATOR WEBSTER: We're back to number one.

MR. MAUTNER: We did a trade-off. My name is Howard

Mautner. My wife and myself are mobile home owners living

in Northeast Ocala in the districts of Senator Jim King

over here and Representative Dennis Baxley who we saw

come here or for us to go there, we're talking about 140,

So we realize that you have -- the reapportionment goes according to the population. And we've also heard a lot of words here today that didn't necessarily apply to reapportionment and redistricting. But nevertheless I know that, as I say, the more access that constituents have to their Representatives, and vice versa, the better.

And I know coming back to those districts that I mentioned a little bit earlier, that Senate District No. 4, Senator Mitchell, he has 18 counties. So that means for constituents to call him in his own office, in his district office, 17 of the 18 have to pay long-distance. Seventeen of the 18 have to pay long-distance. We're talking 15, 20, 25 cents a minute or more.

And in House District No. 10, Representative Kendrick, ten counties. So nine of the ten counties have to call long-distance. I know some legislators had put in 800 numbers. Senator King is one of them. He's had one for a long time. It makes them much more accessible and it is good.

But I'll close my remarks. More concise districts, more compact districts, more access to the legislators and more ability for the legislators to have access to their constituents. Thank you very much.

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earlier but -- there he is right in front of us. Good, fine. We are very ably represented by these two. We are also well represented by the other ten members of the

Marion County state legislative delegation.

But I will agree with the Chamber of Commerce director Mike Malone when saying that Marion County and probably many other counties would be better represented if they had fewer Representatives and those Representatives would mean more to that larger number of constituents.

I'm the 29th speaker and we're talking about the legislative districts, and I only heard the word "compact" used once this afternoon. I think I'm two out of 29 in voicing the call for the districts to be more compact. And that's well illustrated by Senate District No. 4, Senator Mitchell's, which starts up at the Georgia line, goes down to, all the way down to Citrus County. I know it's over 200 miles long. Senator Mitchell lives in Jasper, which is a few miles below the Georgia line. So in order for him to be in contact with his constituents in this area or for us to go up there and see him, we're talking about 150,

21 175 miles.
22 To a lesser extent the same thing is true in House

District No. 10, Representative Kendrick. I believe he lives in Carabelle, comes into Marion County, southwestern

Marion County. The distance there for contact for him to

SENATOR WEBSTER: Thank you. Number 30.

MS. TAYLOR: Good afternoon, Mr. Chairman, and members of the redistricting committee. My name is Bonnie Taylor, I live in Crystal River, which is part of Citrus County.

Historically Citrus County has been known as a rural county. However, we're rapidly becoming non-rural with the opening of the Suncoast Parkway. As such, we have issues that are very indigenous to our area, matters of growth that have to be addressed. And I think they could better be addressed if we had one Senator representing us in our area. We also want to keep our Representatives.

And if it is not possible that you make Citrus County one district, I'd like to ask that you really look strongly at not breaking up our subdivisions. We have some extremely large subdivisions in our county, Sugar Mill Woods, Citrus Hills, that I think if you break those into different areas or different districts it would really break up the community. And I don't believe that would be in the best interests of the citizens.

Thank you very much.

SENATOR WEBSTER: Number 31.

MS. HILL: Good afternoon. I'm Beverly Hill, I'm the supervisor of elections in Alachua County. And I want to thank you for allowing me to speak today. I'd like to speak for the voters of Alachua County.

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And I think the theme today has become apparent to you, I'm sure it has. We'd like to make it understandable to the voters when they go to the polls so they understand who is going to be on their ballot and why the districts are formed the way they are. We had quite a bit of confusion over the last ten years. And make it simple and use guidelines and streets and roads that are understandable and don't split subdivisions.

I'd also like to ask you not to split small municipalities. We have eight municipalities plus Gainesville in Alachua County. And right now the small municipalities are split into several districts each. I'd also like you as a, for selfish reasons to follow my precinct lines when you make your districts. It would make it a lot easier for us.

And the other thing I want to ask you to do is to do it early, get it over with. It will take us -- we will have more time to explain it, it will be more apparent who the candidates are, where they are going to be from. I know that you can't do much about the lawsuits, but if you get it done early, then they start earlier and we get to the courts earlier. I remember 1992 and how hard that was.

I just want to show you something that we had in Alachua County. This has been taken care of, but this is a mobile home community on the north side of Gainesville, and Congressional District No. 6 eastward and allow Congresswoman Thurman's Congressional District 5 to be moved eastward into Marion County because they have both done an excellent job.

As far as our state Senate district, I want to thank all of our state Senators. I realize how far, how difficult it is. So may I suggest that possibly with the 203,000 that you suggested that we have for the census, I think if we talk to the Chamber we might say there may be more, but the fact of the matter is if we have 203,000, I think two Senators can serve just as well as four. In fact, I think they can serve us much better. So please keep that in mind.

As far as Representatives, we have eight Representatives. And I think that with 203,000 and 133,000 per Representative that possibly we also could compact that as Mr. Mautner said and maybe possibly look at four. It is very, very difficult to get our message to Tallahassee, although each and every one of you are very nice and listen. We do have Representative Baxley and he has been very good.

But, remember, education is important, it is one of your most important jobs, and as far as I'm concerned it's my most important job. We have 39,000 students here and I speak for them. You need to hear our voice in Marion

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this is how Congressional 3 was split in this community. These are all little lots lined up here, all little lots here. And the ones next to each other in the mobile home community lot were in different Congressional districts.

The hard thing for us was this was all one address on Northwest 39th Avenue. They didn't have separate addresses. So this is how that was done. So I ask you not to do something like this again. When we are talking about communities of interest, surely this community was of one interest and should have been kept in the same district.

Thank you very much.

SENATOR WEBSTER: Thank you. Number 32.

MS. APPLEQUIST: Good afternoon. My name is Cheryl Applequist and I am currently sitting on the school board in Marion County. I want to make it clear that I'm speaking as an individual and not as a board member since we have not discussed this.

You asked for suggestions. Well after 20 years of working with the Legislature in this state, and I thank you very much for that, I have suggestions for you. First of all, the Congressional area, Congressman Stearns (phonetic) and Congresswoman Thurman have been very important to education here in Marion County. So I would suggest that when you are drawing the lines then possibly you would think east and possibly move Congressman Stearns'

County and it would be much easier if we could have four or thereabouts rather than the eight Representatives; although I appreciate everything that you have done. And I thank you for your time.

SENATOR WEBSTER: Number 33.

MR. GAEKWAD: Good afternoon, Chairman, and board members, especially state Representative Dennis Baxley. I have a few points. Your number is 33, there is nothing much to be said, it is all repeating.

As education-wise, I have a master's in political science and I want to request a few things, you know. First of all, I would say really loud and clear, it's very unfair and unjust to the citizens of Marion County to have only one state Representative. And not one state Senator have a Marion County address, which is very unusual for a 200,000-plus population. And I hope, Mr. Chairman, you would consider this. This is -- I think you'll hear today, all day, this is a loud concern we all have.

Second thing I have suggestion, if you go as a general citizen, they all understand where the county line is. It is very difficult to understand even for a non-Congressman or a sitting congressman to understand the district. To divide Florida state into such a jigsaw puzzle, it is difficult for even a chairman to go and put it back together.

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So why not we keep the county as a county and start working backward rather than the puzzle is already there and making it more puzzleful (sic).

If we have counties, people understand better, people know who their Representative is. And for even the Representative, you can ask our Representative he will tell you, it is really easy to concentrate and to personal touch with the people, understand the problems of the county. And it will be a lot less difficult for people to go and talk about their problems with their own state Representatives and Senators also.

I think when I look at how the districts are divided sometimes I smell, you know, some kind of racism or religion or some kind of special interest has been put up years back, not today. I'm not saying it's been done a few years back, it's been a long time back. And I think it's time, we are in a millennium, let's change it. What was done previously, we don't have to take it. Let's go with the new ideas and new hope. And we are in a great country, great nation. And I think you guys can do it and I have faith in all of you. Thank you very much for your time.

faith in all of you. Thank you very much for your time.

SENATOR WEBSTER: Thank you. Number 34.

MR. JENKENS: Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen,

Mr. Chairman, committee members. I'm Number 34, my name is

Whitfield Jenkens. I'm the current vice president of the

but he has a great, courageous, proud history for all of
 Florida. He and his wife both gave up their lives for this
 political process which you are dealing with here today.

And here in Marion County we have a young 37-year-old minister, Reverend Frank Pinkston, who is in the Hall of Fame of civil rights doing the same type of work.

So what I would ask you-all today is to kind of bring the spirit of what has taken place in the last 30, 40 years to get us to where we are at today and know that we still have issues that we need to address today.

I want to thank you for the opportunity to appear before this distinguished committee. I'm glad that you're here in Ocala and Marion County.

SENATOR WEBSTER: Thank you. Number 35. MR. STEVENSON: Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. I am L.C. Stevenson, president of our local branch of the NAACP, Marion County. I reside at 333 Northwest 46th Avenue, Ocala, Florida 34482.

Mr. President, and members of the Florida redistricting and reapportionment committee, the NAACP is pleased to appear before the committee today to give input on this important process of democracy which allows citizens of the state of Florida and Ocala/Marion County to petition our government for fair representation in the process which governs our lives.

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Florida State Council for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. I reside at 2200 Northwest 24th Road, Ocala, Florida 33475.

I have a prepared statement for you. I can guarantee you that it has all the legal concepts of what is being presented to you today. I don't want to read it now because most of what I have heard are contents of that. If you would promise me that you would make sure that it's available for the record if we have to come back before you again, I won't read it.

But what I would like to do, since my local president is going to come after me, is basically to make real this general terminology that I've been hearing, community of interest, what does that mean, particularly as it relates to the African-American community. Also, communities of common interest, what does that mean as it relates to the African-American community. And more importantly, fair representation.

Because what we have in our community, I have to think about 30, 40 years ago where African-Americans was in this process and what we have challenging us today. That is the interest that we have today, that this committee will do the right thing as it relates to fair representation.

I would certainly bring up the name of Harry Tyson Moore. I don't know how many of you know of his history,

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The NAACP requests that you permit it to continue, the work for which Harry Tyson Moore and countless others died for, which is provide an opportunity for fair representation of African-American interests in their representative government.

During the 1990 reapportionment process, the NAACP was instrumental in influencing the Florida Legislature to draw a number of majority/minority and minority-influenced districts. As the result of this accomplishment, African-Americans and other minorities were better able to express their community interest.

The NAACP respectfully requests the state commit recommendations for the 2001 legislative districts to at least existing minority districts, where possible drawing additional ones. Since the committee is here in Ocala, Marion County, I'll provide the local historical existence of conditions related to the importance of the state committee decisions.

Although African-Americans comprise approximately 13 percent of Marion County and 24 percent of the city of Ocala population, African-Americans have not been elected to the Marion County commission or school board since Reconstruction. The primary reason for this continued result is that white voters tend to vote against candidates who minorities votes should.

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On behalf of the Marion County branch NAACP members and supporters, I want to thank the Florida redistricting and reapportionment committee for the opportunity to appear and read into the record the expectations, dreams, aspirations of our people for full and fair representation in Florida government for the people and by the people. Thank you very much, and I have a copy I will pass to you. SENATOR WEBSTER: Number 36.

MS. MACLEISH WHITE: Good afternoon to you all. My

MS. MACLEISH WHITE: Good afternoon to you all. My name is Odetta MacLeish White and I'm the first vice president of the League of Women Voters of Alachua County/Gainesville. The League of Women Voters has a long and distinguished history of voter education and activism so I'm very proud to stand before you today as its representative.

The League of Women Voters believes that voting is a fundamental citizen right that must be guaranteed. Further, the League believes that the Congressional districts and government and legislative bodies should be apportioned substantially on population and in a manner that does not dilute the effective representation of minority citizens.

In the upcoming reapportionment process the League of Women Voters of Alachua County/Gainesville would like to see the creation of compact, single-member districts, equal it's halfway between Fairfield and Buzzard's Roost. (Laughter.) I also have served for the past 38 years as the attorney for the Reddick Town Council and in all modesty I can say that I am the best qualified to serve in that capacity because I am the only attorney within the town of Reddick.

I also am here today, being 79 years old, still working and still poor so I represent those three segments of the society as well. (Laughter.)

Ten years ago I had the privilege of appearing before a similar committee on reapportionment. And I, together with all of the rest of the Representatives from Marion County, had one plead, and that was, We pray you do not chop up Marion County. We knew that we had good representation on the committee of reapportionment because Senator, state Senator Karen Thurman served there, and she of course represented Marion County. And we knew that we were in good hands.

So they reapportioned Marion County so that we had three Congressional districts; 3, 5 and 6, the Town of Reddick falling in District No. 3, until the federal courts changed that. And of course you know the other four state Senate districts and the eight state House districts.

So I'm here today in those capacities that I mentioned aforesaid to plead with you, Please do not chop up Marion

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in population that take into account local characteristics such as political and geographical boundaries whenever possible.

We believe that such districts create a citizen's feeling of connection to and influence over their legislators who would be better able to understand the unique communities that they represent. People vote when they feel their voices will be heard by someone who knows their issues and will be more directly accountable to them.

The League of Women Voters of Florida supports people over politics, a drive to amend the Florida Constitution by providing for an independent commission to redraw districts every ten years and mandates that districts be compact, contiguous and honor county and municipal boundaries to the extent possible.

There is no denying the extremely self-protective and partisan nature of the process on which you are about to embark. Therefore, we call on you to keep the best interests of your constituents always before you and I thank you for this opportunity to address you.

SENATOR WEBSTER: Thirty-seven.

MR. KLEIN: Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen, my name is Harvey Klein. I have the honor of serving as president of the Reddick Town Council. And for those of you from South Florida who don't know where Reddick is,

County as you did in the past. And let us have more representation that are closer to home, despite the fact that we love every single one of our eight Representatives and Senators that presently represent us.

Thank you so much for the honor of being here. SENATOR WEBSTER: Thank you. Number 38.

MR. O'NETT: Mr. Chairman, members of the Senate, the House, my name is George O'Nett, and I have had just a little experience with the Legislature. I see Jim Scott sitting back there. Haven't seen him in years.

I started out politically back in 1955 with Senator Joe Eaton when Dade County had two Senators. I moved to Marion County after 1957 with Farris Bryant. We figured the House had been decided, he invited me up to Marion County. And we have 37,000 people here. Guess what? We had our own Senator and we had two Representatives. And L.K. Edwards was our Senator and he was responsible for the placing of I-95.

Farris Bryant became Governor. We know he did so much for the state of Florida it was unbelievable. And we have had Senator Bill O'Neill, Bill Chapman, Congressman, old E. C. Ralph from Sumpter County. Everybody contributed to the state of Florida.

Now you're sitting here in this building, the Webber Building. Do you-all know anything about it? Charlotte

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Webber donated the money for this. Charlotte Webber has had a farm since 1967 here in Marion County and she is the richest woman in the United States. She controls a little company called Campbell Soup.

Do you realize that Marion County has five billionaires living in Marion County; Frank Strata, Magna Corp; makes all the parts for General Motors automobiles; B.G. Pundley (phonetic) just moved from Tennessee, fine gentleman. He makes all the rubber parts for the auto industry. We have George Steinbrenner, New York Yankees.

Marion County is important. But what's more important is to have -- or maybe fortunate to have Representative Baxley, but he may need some help. So in your consideration of reapportionment, and I know what happened with the gerrymandering and the Congressional seats and everything in the last Legislature, but give us a break. Think about Marion County. We have one president, one Legislature. So think about it and think what we deserve. And what happens if one of our resident billionaires

And what happens if one of our resident billionaires decided he wanted to build a plant. Do they have to go to Suwannee County to talk to our state Senator? Or Jacksonville, I wouldn't mind talking to Senator King. But think about it a little bit, because Senator King knows what he's doing. What I'd like for you-all to do is just think about it and let's do something with an abundance of

gerrymandered, in my opinion. But it's not shared by all. And I do see District 25, a very important district to myself, having run this office and District 24. I will not go further into this at this time.

But I want to tell you that I appreciate every one of you showing up today to see how easily identifiable the legislative lines and how important they are to the citizens of Florida. Thank you.

SENATOR WEBSTER: Thank you. Number 40.
MS. WIENKE: Hello, I'm just a Senior -- a citizen of Marion County. I represent nobody but myself.

But I do feel that this meeting should not be conducted as a political meeting for one person and to have a redistrict in Marion County just to serve one person.

And I am in a precinct, Karen Thurman, if you're wondering who I'm talking about. I feel that I'm not represented because I am in Precinct 43 in Dunnellon, I have no representation, nobody lives in my district. Mr. Smith is my representor, Representative. He probably doesn't even know where I live, probably doesn't even know what the problems of our district are.

And I feel that we should have a compact district and I feel that my vote should count, whether I am in a small, rural community or whether I live in Ocala. I don't feel that I'm represented. Thank you.

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fairness. You have all heard that term before.

And I thank you very much.

SENATOR WEBSTER: Number 39.

MR. HARSHMAN: Hello, good afternoon. I'm Dana Harshman. I've been a citizen of Marion County for 31 years. I'm a former candidate for state Representative in Ocala in 1990. I'm also honored and happy to be a pharmacist in the state of Florida for nearly 20-some

I've watched the issues in the state of Florida very closely. I've had a lot of input from the citizens of Florida and I would like to state to you that this is a very serious citizen issue facing us here today. It's probably one of the more serious issues in the fact that ten years from now we'll have the same legislative lines.

How do you get these district lines represented? How do you get them to be represented? How do you get them to be right? We the people are the citizens of the Florida that decide how these lines will be written. That's why we propose referendums to get a citizen's panel in regards to this matter. Therefore, the citizens of Florida will be the ones to decide their own representation.

This process has everything to do with elective, elective representation. I have the maps in front of me, which you do too, which show that Ocala has been

SENATOR WEBSTER: Number 41.

MR. BROWNING: Thank you for having us all here. We really appreciate you folks taking this time to hear from the people. My name is Don Browning and I live in Marion County. And I just have a great big thank you to this entire delegation for the job that you-all did. We hear some of the problems, but you-all did such a great job for the wildlife that we have here in Marion County.

And Senator Cowin and Representative Baxley both introduced bills and got a unanimous vote from this body and the County commissioners, we had the unanimous vote there, unanimous vote throughout in the Senate and in the House and the Governor has signed the bill. And the reason this is so important is for the wildlife, but I think I've heard so much about -- we do need to keep communities together, but if you can follow this line of thought there is something about a regional concept when it comes to representation. And what that amounts to is clout on a state or on a regional level.

In this case what we had was Senator Cowin doesn't have offices in every county within her district, but she really makes her presence known when there is a problem say in Marion County. She's up here and getting the job done.

Representative Baxley, he's out of his district, you know, if you want to be technical. However, he's so

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1 passionate about the wildlife that it didn't really manner. 2 Nancy Argenziano, she's all the way over on the side, on 3 the west part of the state, but that influence was just 4 enormous. Senator King was so helpful. Ed Jennings was 5 helpful.

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If you have an issue, these people actually do address it, even though it's out of their area, their exact district. I don't know exactly what that means other than it's effective. And it's kind of neat having that sort of power. So if we can sort of blend that all together when you guys do your work, blend that in because we do need clout, we really do need it.

And I agree we've got to keep communities together. Some communities spring up right on county lines. They spring up on both sides of the river and that type of thing. So just blend that all in.

And, again, thank you ever so much for sticking with that program of -- it's only about 50 nests, but it's a 50-year-old colony that we're close to losing it, but with your effort and the Governor signing it I believe it is going to be successful and come back. So thanks very much.

SENATOR WEBSTER: Number 42.

MR. WALSH: Mr. Chairman, fellow members of the committee, I'd just like to speak as a younger person here for Marion County. I am Chris Walsh, I'm president of the

1 time, we get diminished and diluted as far as the 2 importance of our district.

> I would just like to encourage this committee to please consider that as much as possible and try to include us in on the rest of Marion County because that's where our common interest lies. Thank you.

SENATOR WEBSTER: Number 43.

MS. HAINES: Good afternoon. Susan Haines, I'm chairman of the Levy County Democratic Committee. I offer the apologies of our Board of County Commissioners and our Clerk. They wanted to come here, we had an extended meeting today, and I broke a few laws to get here.

It's been stressed over and over again that Levy County is a rural area. We're represented by some fine Representatives, Congresswoman Karen Thurman, Senator Rod Smith, Representative Will Kendrick are visible and viable, active in our area.

I'm going to reassert what I've heard since I've been here this afternoon, don't divide our county. It makes it difficult. I know personally of an instance where through an absentee ballot the wrong person was voted for because they were on the wrong side of the line. But errors like that happen. It does need to be readdressed. It diminishes the quality of our representation.

Thank you.

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Young Republicans Club of Marion County.

Ten years ago I wasn't here, but what was done ten years ago affects the way the districts are drawn up today. And I realize what is going on here is a very important function and I just wish that more young people were aware of the importance of what's being done today.

I'd like to speak, being that I come from western Marion County, it seems to be that one section of Marion that somehow got locked into all these different various districts, whether it be District 4, the state Senate district, or District 10, the state House district. And we have had expressed today that we don't do anything like gerrymandering or something like that, but at the same time, if something was done ten years ago that gerrymandered some districts I think it's the obligation of this committee to try to undo that and make things right.

We try not to be partisan in this, obviously there is some partisan degree involved in this. But at the same time I don't think that means we can't do what's right and I think we need to do what's right. We're in western Marion County, but in all respects we have everything in common with the rest of the people in Marion County. Yet for some reason we're locked into some districts that affect nine different counties for 18 different counties and it just seems like when it gets around to election

SENATOR WEBSTER: Number 44.

MR. CASEY: Thank you very much, Chairmen, and thank you for coming to Marion County, kingdom of the sun.

I am Bob Casey, and I was privileged to represent Alachua and Marion Counties from 1992 to 2000. And when I first got to Tallahassee the first thing I did was I thanked Representative Peter Rudy Wallace and Representative Dan Webster because they drew the boundaries that united Alachua and Marion Counties, and that led to my 10 election. So I'm eternally grateful to them and I'll be eternally grateful to you for whatever you do.

> I want to say that one reason I wanted to speak, I hadn't planned to, but there were a lot of Democrats from Gainesville that spoke and not nary a Republican and so I'm kind of disappointed in that. I ain't nothing but an old redneck Republican from Alachua County. I'm an old pork chopper, I'm almost a vegetarian now.

But back in the good old days, Senator Smith, when Senator Kirkpatrick and Representative and Speaker John Mills, and Mr. Jennings, Sid Martin, when they ruled the roost, they divided Alachua County up like it ought to be. 441 runs down the middle of Alachua County roughly and so we had one Senator. And John Mills had the western part of Alachua County and Sid Martin had the eastern. So I hope you'll keep that in mind.

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I think that in terms of sister counties we are a community that identifies with Marion County, and Marion County with Alachua County. And that's been good that we've had that kind of representation.

You know, they speak about wanting an appointed committee to do it. Well, by golly, we have got to change the Florida Constitution to do that, and I'll fight that every step of the way. You are our elected representatives, and you are the ones to do the redistricting and we're going to thank you for it. Some of us are going to blame. We're going to say it's too many or this, that or the other. But it's your responsibility and duty and I know you'll carry it out well, just as you did in dealing with the election phenomenon of this last year, 2000. I thank each of you for your work on that and Senator Smith did a great job, and I appreciate a lot of the comments that he made on committee.

So I hope, Representative Byrd, and Senator Webster, that you-all make a trip to Gainesville. I hope you'll put that on your agenda and maybe you could do it at night. Let me tell you, back in 1880 the Republican Party of Florida had their state meeting in Gainesville. And at that time there were 33 counties in Florida. We didn't win, we had a good candidate, but we didn't win. But Alachua County was one of the six counties that went

County likes it just like it is, and Citrus County wants
their own Senator. The only thing I can predict is not
everybody is going to end up happy out of this process.

But what I can say is that I think all of us left here

But what I can say is that I think all of us left here with a couple of messages and that is for us to try as much as possible to respect natural boundaries, respect geography, respect community of interest, respect the history of your particular counties. And I can tell you that I know that the Chairman has made it clear that those are the kinds of conversations that we're going to have as this bears on.

I also would like to invite all of you, especially from Marion County and Citrus County, to contact our respective offices, mine particularly, and let us know what you have in mind as to where you really believe the Senate lines ought to be drawn. There is a fine line between what is too much representation; that is, too many people, and what is not enough representation. Because there are actually some counties we go to where people say, We want someone else, we only have one person and that really isn't enough for all the committees. And I know that all of us from both parties are trying to strike that balance.

It's been a great pleasure for me to be here today. I appreciate hearing from all of you. I appreciate the comments that all of you have made. And just two little

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Republican. So maybe we can do it again.

So we hope that you-all will make it up to Gainesville and give us some consideration. And, again, thanks for coming down today.

SENATOR WEBSTER: Thank you. Okay, if there are questions of the members to anyone that has testified we would allow those now. Do you have questions of those who testified?

(No response.)

SENATOR WEBSTER: Okay. As we've done in the two previous hearings -- as we've done at the two previous hearings we're going to hear from the delegation members first. And if they would like to make comments to their citizenry that are here, we'll allow that. We can start with -- Senator King left, right? Senator Smith, if you'd like to make some comments.

REPRESENTATIVE SMITH: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I want to extend my gratitude to all those that traveled here, given up work time, given up pleasure time. Somebody gave up vacation time to be here and participate in this process.

As the Chairman has made clear, this process now is to hear from you, and that's what we've been doing today. And what I think we've heard is that Alachua County wants to stay as it is, Marion County wants to be different, Levy 1 additions; number one, the lady from Dunnellon, I don't

know where Dunnellon is, but it is not in my district. I

3 checked my map closely to make sure I hadn't missed a whole

town. And I've made Reddick, so I knew I was okay there.

5 And the last thing is is that as much as,

6 Mr. Chairman, I'd like to extend our appreciation to you

for bringing a meeting back to Gainesville, I hope that

8 that is in fact with all due respect not the beginning of a

Republican revolution. And thank you so much for your time

10 and attention.

SENATOR WEBSTER: Representative Baker.

12 REPRESENTATIVE BAKER: I'm Representative Baker. I'm

one of those Representatives that has a small portion of

14 Marion County. All I can say is I do live in Lake County,

15 I have done my best to listen to the concerns in Marion

13 I have done my best to listen to the concerns in Marion

16 County. And I don't know how redistricting is going to

17 play out. I don't know if I'll be a part of Marion County

again or not. I can only tell you that I'll do my best to

19 listen and represent you as well as possible. And I

20 appreciate everybody coming out and I thank you for giving

21 me an opportunity to speak.

22 SENATOR WEBSTER: Representative Argenziano.

REPRESENTATIVE ARGENZIANO: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

24 And I'd like first of all to thank everybody for coming

25 today. Those people who left will never hear that because

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it's truly supposed to be a citizen's representative government, and without you taking part, special interests could take hold very quickly. So I'm really proud of you-all for coming and putting your input in.

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I'm happy to see my constituents here today, and I do represent the west part of Marion County and Citrus County and parts of Hernando County. So many of you traveled here and traveled a distance, and I appreciate that.

I just wanted to make one comment. Only one gentleman touched on a point of having such a large legislative delegation is that sometimes, and we usually look at the Cuban caucus, and Representative Diaz-Balart knows we do this, we love them, they're great people, but one thing we admire about them is they have a large delegation for their area. And sometime therefore they are a voting block.

And as that one gentleman talked about before, and forgive me I forgot your name, on the wildlife issues, sometimes it really works to benefit you when you have a larger delegation because you have 12 votes right there at hand. So think about that when you talk about changing things. And I do understand the other aspect of that, but it's a power block. And we need to look at that, too.

All I can say is I really appreciate the meeting being held here today, and all of your input. And I always enjoy representing you and will continue doing that. Thank you. first to share in this goal of openness.

How inappropriate it would be for us to bring you a plan to look at and maps as if we've already made the decision. How appropriate that the Chairman would be completely open for input and that no maps are being drawn until we have received your input. So I would like to defend the Chairman and our leadership in the way in which they planned that process and say how grateful I am for it.

Also fair, and fair covers a lot of different subjects and a lot of different waterfronts. But if we can have a process that's open, fair and finally legal so that we avoid the tug of war and the court system. I certainly don't think it's appropriate to let a panel of three judges draw our map. We, the Representatives in the Legislature that represent your views, should draw that map within the legal confines.

And I think if we can achieve that objective of being open and very fair and drawing a legal plan we will have a product that we can all be very grateful and proud to have been a part of.

Again, thank you for spending so much time together. This shows that a grassroots government does work. I believe your message has been heard. I believe there is consistent themes and they will be in the plan before the maps are drawn. Thank you, and I appreciate the time with

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SENATOR WEBSTER: Representative Baxley.

REPRESENTATIVE BAXLEY: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

First of all, I want to welcome my colleagues to my home

Ocala/Marion County. And we have truly grown, and grown in

stature in this state. We are right at the cusp between

6 urban and rural Florida. With over 200,000 population, I

think we have come to that point where we need to be looked

8 at quite differently as a metro center. 9

There were some comments today about the meeting and I would contrast it for you with the meeting in Jacksonville last night. It was in the evening, I attended there, and we actually had a much larger crowd here and much more input, more speakers, despite what you might call disparaging hours.

So I think it also speaks to the fact that this is very important to the members of this community, and they are very interested in providing input to this decision process. I'm so grateful to the chairman for coming to Ocala and giving my colleagues the chance to see the orientation from which I and the delegation operate.

I would also like to say that there will be more meetings and I'm thankful to the Chairman for being open on that process. Those are the characteristics that I see developing and I'm very encouraged by them. I tell my constituents that as a member of this committee my goal is

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2 SENATOR WEBSTER: Representative Jennings.

3 REPRESENTATIVE JENNINGS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for

allowing me to make comments. The southern part of my

5 district, Marion County, has become a strong part of

6 District 23 and I enjoy the opportunity to serve Alachua 7

and Marion Counties.

8 I want to say a few things. One, as we go forward I

9 add my comments to those of Representative Argenziano. I

10 think this county having a larger delegation is beneficial

11 as compared to what we do have in Alachua County. By

12 having more than twice as many folks in delegation better

13 things can happen in this particular county than sometimes

14 we can get done in Alachua County because you have a large

15 delegation. I know there are some issues and communities

16 of interest that we want to work together with, but the

17 numbers rule the day when it comes to getting votes and

bringing home the pork or the turkey or any other kind of

19 animal that you want to refer to in regard to that.

20 I also want to speak to the commonalities of Alachua

21 and Marion Counties, particularly west Ocala and east

22 Gainesville. Those areas were commented on earlier, they

23 are very important, and are very similar in nature

24 demographically. And I appreciate having the opportunity

25 to serve them. Page 98 Page 100

I did want to correct one of the former speakers that this is not a minority access district or a majority minority district. I appreciate that there is strong diversity of constituents in that district. I appreciate having the opportunity to serve them. And I am proud in some ways but also in others I wish there was more diversity in the Marion County delegation as well as in Marion County public service. I was the only African-American on the ballot in November and not only at the state House and Senate level, but also at the county commissioner and county school board level.

I think the community is averse to this. Hopefully we will have some more diverse representation in that going forward. That is one of my goals as I try to lead this community.

I hope also, Mr. Chairman, Senator Smith's comments and others that we can go ahead and firm up a meeting in Alachua County so that those folks who have concerns there -- we have done that or are doing that. And soon as that does happen that we can make that known to not only the members but to the public.

I also am very happy of those who sacrificed to be here today, but I think there is also a larger portion, we could probably have had twice as many here if we do have at least some evening meetings as well. So I hope that we have come here.

I am very surprised to see no

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I am very surprised to see not only -- well I shouldn't say I really am surprised, my district in District 11 has traditionally been very passionate and very active and I have always realized that we have always needed extra help because of the many active constituents.

But when I have come to this meeting today and seen how many people have some very, very good suggestions for this committee, this is our third committee, we have already had one hearing in Tallahassee and another hearing yesterday in Jacksonville, and I take copious notes on things that I feel are helpful to our group here and to our deliberations later. And I must say this is the first time I have taken anything more than a page. You have come up with very viable suggestions and very reasonable ones. And I think those suggestions will be well thought of when we go through our deliberations as a committee.

Again, I am certainly pleased to see you-all here. And my office is always open to you. I brought Emory Norman as one of my legislative aides. She has been sitting here watching as a lot of other aides have come through. And I want to thank all of you, including the former Representatives and all the elected officials that have come before us. And thank you, and we're open to all your suggestions, even after the lines may be temporarily

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continue to keep that in mind as we travel around the

I think the issue of communities of interest and compactness are very important. I hope we continue to stress those issues as we go forward.

I want to thank the citizens of Marion County for allowing me to represent them. I try to visit this area as much as possible because now it's a part of my home. And thank you-all for this opportunity and I look forward to representing you in the future.

SENATOR WEBSTER: Senator Cowin.

SENATOR COWIN: I just want to welcome everybody from my district. As chairman of the Marion County delegation, I must say it is a large group but you are very well served by the four Senators and the eight Representatives here. And I think when I go over to the House to try to get assistance, it's awfully nice to know that I can go up and down the aisles on both Republican and Democratic sides and get support both ways. So you have been well served. There is a balance certainly in having too many and maybe it can be a little bit unwieldy, but we have a powerhouse here in Marion County.

I also want to thank all the people that came from outside the area, Citrus County, which I serve west Citrus. And likewise there are people from Lake and Sumpter that

drawn.

For all of you who don't know, there is a disk that is available. So all the information you have is what we have. And I think this process is a far better process than it was what I heard ten years ago about doing things behind closed doors. This is a lot more open process. We are getting the input and everybody can see everything that we are doing and it can only lead to a better product. Thank you for all your input.

SENATOR WEBSTER: Senator Brown-Waite.
SENATOR BROWN-WAITE: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I don't represent Alachua County or Marion County. My counties are just a little bit south of here, certainly Sumpter County, which adjoins this county.

However, we have many things in common. As I travel around attending these hearings, I keep hearing every county wants to have their own Senator and we will have to amend the Constitution because we are going to need to increase that number from 40 to 67.

There is a benefit to having more than one Representative. I know very often counties feel as if they are divided up too much. But if, for example, the one county that I represent where I am the only Senator from that county, should I not agree with something that a constituent wants introduced, he or she virtually would be

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further distance down.

So the good news is even if you end up with a few Senators in your area that you always have someone else to go to should that one Senator not agree with you.

We have heard certainly that you want to have like communities together and that you want to have a compactness. And that seems to be resounding throughout all of the hearings. And that's something that as a legislator I can just tell you that future legislators would also want to have.

I spend a lot of time in my vehicle going from one part of my district all the way down to Polk County, which is about 106 miles distance that I can travel very often twice a day back and forth. So, believe me, compactness is something elected officials look forward to also.

And I want to thank each and every one of you for being here today. And certainly this is a great way to have your views heard. And when we set these hearing dates, we were told, you know, don't have any during the day. Well, guess what? There was better attendance and more speakers at this than the one that we had at night. Obviously the public's interest is there whether it be day or night meetings that we have. And, again, thank you very much for being here.

SENATOR WEBSTER: Representative Gibson.

Alachua County for another hearing. 2 SENATOR WEBSTER: Representative Pickens. 3 REPRESENTATIVE PICKENS: That's McGriff-Pickens. 4 (Laughter.)

> I told my best joke last night in Jacksonville, I'm not going to belabor that. It occurred to me on the way home that I'll never get the chance to have the undivided attention of at least six state Senators for four minutes so I'm going to take advantage of that opportunity, ladies and gentlemen.

Before I do so, lest I suffer the fate of Speaker Number 8, and you'll remember him, let me compliment Representatives Jennings and Baxley on the fine job that you did this year, and I want to keep my ambulatory ability as a result of that compliment. (Laughter.)

Also, let me point out to Representatives Baker and Greenstein that I was not the first person to mention the Rodman Reservoir in this building. But I would be remiss, since Rodman Reservoir is entirely with District 21, I would be remiss not to mention it today and remind you of how important it is to my constituents, who have, despite the fact that we cross county lines, a commonality of interest in the preservation of Rodman Reservoir in Marion and Putnam Counties.

It seemed to me in listening to everyone today that

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REPRESENTATIVE GIBSON: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. It's a pleasure to be here today. This is the first time I've ever been involved with reapportionment. I cover the south portion of Marion County from south Belleview down, and I cover most of Sumpter County and a great portion of Lake.

It's great to see my constituents here. That means they are concerned about the redistricting. And I think we all are. One thing that I was sort of a little appalled by was to see the different precincts that have been divided. And I really would like to see it compacted. And I think this is a good start and I know this committee is going to be fair and unbiased. And I'm sure we're going to come up with a good redistricting, and I'm proud to see you people here. Thank you.

SENATOR WEBSTER: Representative McGriff. REPRESENTATIVE McGRIFF: My name is Perry McGriff and I live in Gainesville, House District 22, which is Alachua County and the western part of Marion County. Most of my representation for Marion County is Marion Oaks, which is a

I'd like to thank all the folks for coming. I'd like to especially thank the committee for your outstanding work. You have got a long, hard road ahead of you and I want to encourage you to keep this up. And the only request that I would like to really ask is please come to

your task is extremely simple and impossible. Those districts that are intact and compact, you need to keep them that way. And those districts that are not intact and compact, you need to make them that way, but not of course at the expense of the districts that are currently intact and compact. Need I repeat myself on that? (Laughter.)

And then we learned from the university professor that boundary lines of counties is the first thing that you look at. And I thought, Well, that's pretty simple. And then I hear from somebody who lives in The Villages and they tell me that we cross three county boundaries and our community of interest is our community of interest, not our county of

Or you read the letter from the mayor of Keystone Heights -- which you will, I put it in your packets night -- where he tells you that the community of interest of Bradford and Putnam and Clay Counties in that corner of Keystone Heights and Melrose and Putnam Hall is a community of interest that certainly crosses county lines.

So I suggest to all of you who are critical, all of us who will be making this decision, please respect the enormity of the task that is before this committee and ultimately before the Senate and the House of Representatives. I think these committee meetings are a wonderful way to get the input, but ultimately decisions

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1 must be made.

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And, remember this, if next year after these lines are drawn Representative Pickens and Representative Jennings, and Representative Baxley, and Senator Webster are going to lunch, at the restaurant of Senator Webster's choice of course, and we get run over by a Greyhound bus, the personalities that mask the problems within the district will be gone because the persons that people like will all of a sudden no longer be there and the bareness of the districts that you create and the commonalities that you have found and created will be there for the next person or persons to run in.

So when I hear personalities mentioned, I'm disappointed. When I hear commonalities of interest mentioned, I'm very invigorated at the whole process. Thank you for the time.

SENATOR WEBSTER: Are there any other members that would like to speak? Representative Wiles.

REPRESENTATIVE WILES: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Speaker Webster. And while I won't comment on the proceedings today, I would be remiss if I didn't recognize those in the audience and others who have left who have taken the time out of their day to come give testimony today. I'm sure there are many other things that many of you could be doing today, but I think all of us, me

opinion in this community and the surrounding counties as to what their desires are.

And while we know that the 40-plus people who testified may or may not represent the entire sentiments of the community, I think that perhaps if we had had an evening meeting we might have had twice as many people here to testify at night and maybe we would have heard even more of what we heard today.

When you hear things like don't split the counties in multiple districts any more than the population of the county would allow, you know, some people would do that favorably, some might do that disfavorably. But I am one who believes fervently that you do have to listen to the people, that you do have to respond to what their requests are and do the very best you can with that input.

We heard that there are at least 12 Representatives and Senators who represent the Marion County area. I find that pretty impressive, especially when you consider that today you have, depending on which numbers you believe, 250,000, 260,000 people in Marion County. And obviously they want to be closer to their elected officials, they want to have greater access, they want to have more input, and ultimately I guess feel like their vote has more strength, and would like to hold their elected officials more accountable.

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included, are very much appreciative of you taking the time to let us hear what you have to say.

Speaker Webster, I know that both in Tallahassee and last evening in Jacksonville there were a few members that had a number of questions regarding the procedure and protocol of the meetings that are being conducted. And I further understand your desire and your intent on focusing on questions and comments made by the audience.

As a result, for your convenience and that of the staff, I have a letter from Senator Rossin and Representative Frankel which has summarized the scope of those questions that are being asked, and would ask that they be placed in the public record today so that you will have a clear indication of what those questions are with a request that as soon as practical you take a look, along with Representative Byrd, and provide some response to those.

I'll turn those over to the staff for inclusion in the public record today and will not ask any questions. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

SENATOR WEBSTER: Senator Jones.

SENATOR JONES: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Having been here and listened to the comments that were made today, I thought there were tremendous comments made. One of the things that became clear to me is that there is a definite

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While all the elected officials I'm sure feel that they are doing their very best in representing this area, certainly the people have some concerns about that. And I certainly respect that.

I also believe that they, given this input, that they want us to respect the natural and political boundaries; i.e., the counties and their municipalities and communities of interest. We have had a couple of people talk about the timing of the hearings, as I mentioned before. Certainly people from the audience and as well as members up on this podium have asked for more meetings.

A couple of folks talked about whether or not it makes sense to have hearings prior to the maps being drawn as opposed to later. It obviously makes sense to have them at both periods. We do want to have the input of the public prior to drawing the lines. And we also want to test what we draw with you to see if we've done a decent job. And I think it's important to have that kind of input as well.

I'm not sure, Mr. Chairman, I was on reapportionment ten years ago, on the committee, if I'm not mistaken I thought we had at least a few meetings after we drew some lines to obtain some level of public input. That's my recollection, it could be wrong.

I do think it's important for us to publish a set of objectives that are consistent and provide some level of

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fairness in the standards. And certainly ten years ago we did adopt some guiding principles as relates to reapportionment.

And I did write down one quote from a person, there were very good quotes made. I thought Mr. Moore's eight principles were pretty good. But at the same time I heard another quote when someone said, When you divide a small county into two or more districts you further marginalize the input that they have. And in some cases that may be true. In some cases, it's not.

I represent an area, the City of Homestead. And the City of Homestead has only one Senator, only one state Representative. I take that back, two state Representatives, but they have three congressmen. And --well actually two congresswomen, one congressman. And right after Hurricane Andrew occurred ten years ago, or nine years ago come August 24, they had tremendous influence over the actions of their congresspersons.

But since a lot of that has subsided and the community has essentially recovered from that, their input to those congresspersons is marginal at best. The town is a fairly small town, about 30,000 people. So for awhile when there was a sense of urgency, they were able to basically dictate the agenda of the Senator, two Representatives and the congressperson, but without that sense of urgency, it

me, my district is so far south of here I had to take a boat, a plane and an automobile to get here. But it was worth it for me because the tenor of the discussion here was at a very high level. And I appreciate all of the citizens that came out here and spoke.

And I have been -- I was at the Tallahassee first hearing that we had. I missed the one in Jacksonville last night. But the quality of the speakers here and the focus on some objective criteria, some objective standards in redistricting was the common thread that we heard this afternoon. And that goes along with a message that I think all of us up here are interested in, and that is that we avoid as much partnership as possible and we put the interests of the citizens first and foremost in this process.

And we can't rely solely on dividing by political subdivision. Then we go back to the type of process that we had prior to 1967 where you had Senators and Representatives simply representing the counties.

I think it's certainly an issue that is important, especially when it dovetails with compactness. And compactness means physical access to your Representative and your Senator. Sometimes it's not possible in some of the rural areas without quite a drive, but compactness is certainly a critical issue. And I hope that we will

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wasn't as effective.

So I think I clearly understand those who want to have fewer Representatives and have better access and greater ability to influence their agenda.

I think that the openness of the process here, I think that the committee chairmen have done and the committee as a whole has done an outstanding job in making sure the process this year is as open as it possibly can be; putting all the items that are applicable on the web so that people can have access to it, giving you as much ability to see what we are doing or what we have done in the past here.

Ten years ago we weren't able to be quite as open because we didn't have ourselves set up to function well on the web. And a lot of people weren't using computers ten years ago. You can imagine how things have changed since then.

So all in all I think we are heading in a good direction, Mr. Chairman. I would say that we might want to reevaluate some of the timing of when our meetings occur. Perhaps they would end up being a little bit longer if we had them in the evening, but I think it's paramount to have as much input from the public as possible. Thank you very much.

 $SENATOR\ WEBSTER:\ Representative\ Ryan.$

REPRESENTATIVE RYAN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. For

continue to utilize that as an objective standard.

And also some recognition there is only so much that you can do based upon the way the districts are already drawn. There are a number of Representatives and Senators that have performed an extraordinary and quality service in communities, and these communities don't want to see those Representatives and Senators gone and have some rookie come in. They want somebody they can trust, somebody that worked for them in the past. So that's another factor that we need to consider.

But all in all I do hope that we will continue to consider the dialog on developing our objective standards, the compactness, the communities of interest. I heard a lot about Citrus County and I think the issue on growth is so important in Citrus County. Also in Marion with the explosive growth they have had, the impacts on housing which you have had in these various areas, you need to have a Representative and Senator that you can have as your go-to person to have your interests heard on the floor and the chamber of the House and the Senate.

As we go through the process I appreciate the openness and the opportunity that the Representatives and Senators have to seek on the issue and I hope that we will continue with our dialog about adopting some objective standards to guide us through this process so that we can continue to

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1	keep it as fair as possible for all.	
2	SENATOR WEBSTER: Anyone else?	
3	(No response.)	
	SENATOR WEBSTER: Before we close I'd like to make one	
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5	disclaimer. I was indicted by Dr. Casey as having drawn	
6	the plan that divided up Marion County; however, I did not	
7	do that. I was in the minority party at the time. I voted	
8	against every single line, House and Senate, every district	
9	that exists today. There were others up here that did,	
10	there were others that voted for it. And I appreciate the	
11	dialog and the change of direction we have had since then.	
12	So I just want to let you know, Dr. Casey, maybe I	
13	took credit for it, I didn't mean to because I didn't do	
14	it. Okay. With that, anyone else want to speak?	
15	(No response.)	
16	SENATOR WEBSTER: We're adjourned.	
17	(Hearing adjourned at 4:30 p.m.)	
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	Page 115	
1	Page 115	
1 2	CERTIFICATE	
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